PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
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and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
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VOL. IV. NO. 176 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
July				
6th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	10000
13th Aug.	Mandala	8000	...	...
20th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	11000
27th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
3rd Sept.	Salsette	6000	Hirsari-Hind	11500
10th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persian	10000
24th ,,	Khyber	9000	...	...
1st Oct.	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
8th ,,	Nagova	7000	...	...
15th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...
22nd ,,	Khiva	9000	...	...
29th ,,	Arabia	8065	...	...
5th ,,	Nellore	7000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
12th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
26th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
5th Aug.	Karod	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
20th ,,	Lunga	Karachi

For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, enact a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without a further moment's delay:

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000		1st Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	9250		17thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	8694	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7384	10th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles	556	883	420	630
Liverpool — London via Marseilles ex Liverpool	660	1,033	486	730
	600	90	452	675
	—	942	—	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0
Monthly	1	8	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0
Monthly	2	0	0

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital	Paid up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	15th July	27th July
Yokoshi Maru	S. Kwammoto	4008	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Yokomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	13th Aug.
Meyori Maru	M. Tsujigashi	3773	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4025	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
YamagataMaru	....	3700	15th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	27th July
Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	28th July	5th Aug.
Inaho Maru	3939	D. Ozawa	29th July	7th Aug.
Java Maru	4439	S. Yanagi	8th Aug.	19th Aug.
Suez Maru	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal: U.S.A.)	Peking	Tsinanfu
Los Angles		
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and see.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

KAIKINI

OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN

ADVERTISING

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES. URINALS,

BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Balsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount be prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

Terms Moderate. 4529

WANTED

WANTED a Professor of Philosophy.—Apply by letter immediately with testimonials to PRINCIPAL, St. Paul's College, Calcutta. 1082

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED a medium-powered Motor Cycle must be of well-known make and recent pattern. With or without S. C. Moderate price.—F. C. BAKER, I.P., Aligarh. 1083

WANTED.—CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the Charntar's Amrit Bindu. Apply for terms to:—The MANAGER, Amrit Bindu Office, Nadiad. 4741

WANTED 5-seater Motor Car in good running order, make not earlier than 1913, not American. Price limit Rs. 5,000 cash.—J. H. BILL, Thandiani, N.W.F.P.

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—Wanted immediately for Abadan, six junior Assistant SUPERVISORS with knowledge of ship construction work. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with free accommodation and rations. Applicants must be of active habits and used to handling Indian labour. Apply to THE DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. 4748.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR (a Hindu will be preferred). Apply stating age, caste, religion, residence, qualifications, minimum terms acceptable with copies of testimonials, and a copy of photo (both of which will not be returned) before the 15th August, 1916. to Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4639

WANTED—Soon an experienced and able GRADUATE for the combined post of HEAD MASTER of the WANKANER HIGH SCHOOL and EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, Wankaner State. Apply sharp to H. H. the Paj Saheb of WANKANER with copies of testimonials, stating experience, age, nationality, optional subjects, salary expected and the latest time of joining. 4733

WANTED.—Applications are invited by a well established Indian Life Assurance Company for

(a) CHIEF AGENTS for each of the district towns of the Bombay Presidency,

(b) ORGANISERS to organise and start agency offices,

(c) AGENTS, CANVASSERS and Office Assistants for Bombay. None but qualified, steady and trained men need apply. Good openings to good men. Chief Agents will have to furnish security. Apply stating past experience, capacity for work etc., to Box No. 993, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4740

WANTED—For the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, an Assistant to teach up to the Sub-Overseer stage in all Civil Engineering subjects, with special qualifications in Surveying, Drawing, and Estimating, and experience in teaching. Preference will be given to a practical man. Salary, Rs. 100—10—150 per mensem.

Applications, with recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before July 25th.

M. OWEN,
Principal.
1080

THE HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Principal of the College. The applicant must be a distinguished M.A., or M.Sc., and should state full qualifications and also the subjects he may lecture on. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 according to qualifications.

Only experienced men need apply.

Applications should reach the undersigned by 31st July 1916. The selected applicant will have to join on the 7th October 1916.

SHIV NARAIN, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader Chief Court, Delhi,
Secretary Managing Committee,
1081, Hindu College, Delhi.

FOR SALE

SADDLE, gentleman's for sale, used one month, now better than new complete with all necessary gear. Rupees 30.

COWLES,
Tramway Co., Ltd., Baroda.
4734

FOR SALE.—HOSIERY MACHINERY of the Lucky Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory at Parel Bhoiwada Cross Road, in working order. Machinery can be viewed from 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.). 4677

ONE No. I. F. P. KODAK 3¼in. by 2¼in. complete with Developing Tank, etc., Bought quite recently. Little used. To effect quick sale will accept Rs. 35. Perfect order. Being sold for no fault.—Apply to Box No. 994 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4744

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TO BE LET—For office or residence 1st, 3rd and Top Floor, Green Street. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., 49, Forbes Street. 4747.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with an authenticated copy of the Will annexed of the property and credits of MANEKLAL CHHOTALAL NAVLAKHA, late of Baroda in the Territories of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, Visa Laud Bania Inhabitant Shroff. ..... Deceased.

CHANDULAL CHUNILAL NAVLAKHA, of Baroda in the territories of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, the heir and sole residuary legatee appointed by the said Maneklal Chhotalal Navlakha by his Will, Visa Laud Bania Inhabitant Shroff, residing at Hajwada at Baroda and temporarily at Princes Street, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 18th day of July, 1916.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
4746 Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHA TRICUMDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS, late of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Merchant, and Commission Agent, residing at Kazi Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SHA KALIDAS alias DHARAMSEY PURSHOTTAMDAS, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, and Commission Agent residing at Kazi Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay, brother of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar,

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of July, 1916.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4742 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S YEBOSHI MARU having arrived on the 23rd instant from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDUL LATIF bin MOHOMEDALLY NALKHANDAY, of Bombay Kokni Mohomedan Inhabitant, the Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 1411, of 1915, wherein one AYSHABAI, widow of MOHOMED HOOSEIN DEWJI was the Plaintiff and AYSHABAI, widow and others were the Defendants under the Consent Decree dated the 15th day of June, 1916, has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within Fourteen days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Nagdevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 2/9 Square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2978 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 225 and Street No. 112 and 114 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hoosein Bhola and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Miya Khandwani.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
Oriental Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1916. 4739

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL CONCERNED.

IS hereby given that Mr. E. F. Halliwell having resigned his appointment as Resident Secretary at Bombay and severed his connection with the Company, the Management have decided for the better working of the Company and to facilitate the transaction of business and avoid unnecessary delays to themselves assume from 1st August 1916, direct control from the Head Office in Calcutta of the business, agents and territories hitherto controlled by the Bombay Office.

All Policy-holders and Agents should therefore in future communicate direct with the Managing Agents at the undernoted address.

Policy-holders presently paying their premiums to Local Agents may continue to do so until further notice or they may remit to the Calcutta Office direct as they may prefer.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
6 and 7, Clive Street,
Calcutta, 10th July, 1916. 4701

S. S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES."

ARRIVED ON THE 24TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay, at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER "VORWAERTS."

FOR the information of Shippers and Consignees of cargo by the Austrian Lloyd Steamer 'Vorwaerts" now lying at Marmagoa, it is hereby notified that the steamer has been requisitioned by the Portuguese authorities at Marmagoa, and that, in consequence, the Committee of Four appointed to endeavour to obtain delivery of the cargo on board the said steamer are now unable to act further in the matter and as from this date disclaim any further responsibility therein.

Bills of Lading which have been delivered to the Committee or their Agent or the Chartered Bank, will be returned to the Owners thereof upon application being made to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay, before the 1st September, 1916, to whom a deposit of 5 per cent should be paid to cover expenses.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1916.
By order of the Committee of Four.
4749.

NOTICE.

OUR client Parsi DHANJIBHAI BOMONJI MISTRY, along with one AITAGAT MAHOMED KOONJI carried on the business of Tin Smiths and Mill Store Suppliers in partnership in the name, style and firm of Messrs. MAHOMEDALLI ESSABHAI BALDIWALLA, proprietors Jamshed and Mahomed Koonji at No. 80, Imamwada Road, from 16th January, 1916, to 14th April, 1916, on which day the said Aitagat Mahomed Koonji having died the above partnership has been dissolved.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming any debts or liabilities affecting the partnership firm are hereby required to send in their claims with all the necessary proofs in support thereof to the undersigned at their office at 53, Medows Street, within a fortnight from the date hereof otherwise such claim if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DUBASH & Co.,
Solicitors High Court, Bombay.
Dated 24th July, 1916. 4745

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David. Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed, will on THURSDAY the 27th July, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovenamed immoveable properties of the company, together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenances, buildings standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said Mill. The Mill has 36528 mule spindles and has land measuring about 37831 square yards or thereabouts. The sale will be subject to certain conditions and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the Office of the said Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned, during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of Liquidators' Solicitors Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers' Building, Fort. On application being made to the liquidators, or to the undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasesr the premises and machinery.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to invite private offers for sale of THE late SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S specially built splendid bungalow at Deolali, magnificently furnished (most of the furniture having been specially ordered out from England) his favourite country residence. The bungalow is centrally situated and stands in its own extensive grounds measuring about 6¾ acres with a neat and well-kept garden providing quiet and pleasant promenades and verandahs all round. It consists of spacious drawing, dining and liberary rooms, three bed and bath rooms attached, dispense room, out buildings, containing neat kitchen and stabling accommodation and convenient servants' quarters. The bungalow is replete with every convenience and comfort which elegant taste could devise and liberal expenditure supply. Splendidly suited for princes and aristocrats. Being only four hours by rail from Bombay, it is a most convenient and reposeful retreat for the busy Bombay merchant and capitalist in a bracing salubrious climate. Inspection could be had by previous arrangement.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th July, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings, etc., at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cottonseed, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of rapeseed, bags of harda bags of groundnut seed, bags of jawari, bags of moha flowers, bundles of burnt cotton, case of Cod Liver oil, and others, bundles of newspapers, bundles of iron holts, bags tilly cane chairs, bales of F. P. cotton, tins of oil, bundles of gunnies, C. I. pipes, iron bolts, bundes of jogree, bundles of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, bags of gram, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (B.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES CHEESE & 10 ROLLS CARPET.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort:—

25 cases each containing 42 lbs. cheese.
10 Rolls Carpet 3 by 20 ft.
The goods are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July 1916.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Romantic Drama in Six Parts.

CAPTAIN ALVAREZ

A STORY OF ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE.

Showing how a brave American took a conspicuous part in the Argentine Revolution.

THRILLING! EXCITING! FASCINATING!

Such wealth of dramatic and thrilling incident as this film produces is unusual.

SEE THE HERO

Swimming ashore from a ship miles away;
Breaking in an unrideable horse;
Escaping from amid a troop of cavalry;
Riding hell for leather over most difficult country;
Galloping across a swaying plank bridge spanning a deep gorge.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

A large stock of Films for sale at very low rates.
Good opportunity for film renters. Apply Manager.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE HOUSE OF BIG ATTRACTIONS.

Reduced Price Matinee to-day at 6-30 p.m.

A GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.

WOLSLEY CHARLES COMPANY

"THE SCAMPS"

Presented by M. E. BANDMAN.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH BANDMAN VARIETIES.

BRULL AND HEMSLEY	HARRY GREY
In their new burlesque "Fun in a Music Shop."	Australia's Little Tich The Inimitable Comedian.

Torkeld, Acrobat; Charlotte, Dancer; Georgie Devoe, Commedienne.

To-night at 9-45 "THE SCAMPS and Bandman Varieties.

Also Reduced Price matinee on Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Plans at ROSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THE PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF TREACHER & CO. LD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 25th and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, each day, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Treacher's Building, at Esplanade Road, Fort, the silverware and the gold jewellery of Treacher and Co., such as silver cups for presentations, brushes, combs, pencils, mirrors, frames, gold muff chains, brooches, gold tooth-picks, diamond rings of assorted designs, electro platedware, silver cruet stands, etc., etc.

P.S.—Catalogues are ready and the above stock is on view and will be disposed off by private offers too.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE RICH AND HANDSOME SHOW CASES, CUPBOARDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, ALMIRAS, ETC., OF TREACHER & CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at Treacher's Building at Esplanade Road, Fort.

Very rich and handsome specially made show cases, cupboards, chairs, tables, almiras, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July 1916.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani persons who desire to tone up the nervous medicines. We recommend it also to those system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

SCREEN FAVOURITES JUSTIFY THEIR REPUTATIONS.

HENRY KRAUSS
in
"WHERE GENIUS FAILS."

A drama showing that marriages should not be contracted unlesss each party is in love with the other. The hero breaks his heart over his wife's callousness.

ELLA HALL
in
"CHRISTMAS MEMORIES."

So different are the effects of town and country environments on people that a girl of the woods finds life very hard in her husband's city home.

"THE UNDERWORLD."

A dramatic story with a comic ending arising out of a husband's design to put his wife off her obstinate plan of visiting undesirable places.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK

LOOK OUT FOR A TREMENDOUS CINEMA ATTRACTION.

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—8—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
POST KARAMSAD,
Via Anand, District Kaira. 782

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The monsoon continued fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, West Central Provinces, Central India East and in the Madras Deccan. A few falls occurred in the West United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore, South and East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab four inches, Rangoon and Cherrapunji two, Dhubri and Bogra one, Mymensingh two, Patna and Meerut one, Bhuj two, Marmagoa and Cochin one, Mangalore, Sholapur, Bijapur one and a half, Malegaon and Parbhani one, Mercara two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Northern India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to July 24th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.03	37.85	45.76	32.88
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.17	41.93	44.14	36.09
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.07	41.48	44.07	36.63
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.12	43.50	50.48	39.29

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.663 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.9 „
Dew Point	78.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.844 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 „
Minimum.. .. do.	78.7 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	93 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.61 inches
Total fall during month	14.27 „
Do, do, year	37.93 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	0.03 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	24	m 7 30	24 10	24	m 0 15	17 11
		6 18a	23 11		1 18a	21 10
Tues.	25	m 8 54	25 3	25	m 1 20	18 1
		7 36a	23 7		2 44a	21 8
Wed.	26	m 9 49	25 10	26	m 2 14	18 0
		8 51a	23 9		3 45a	21 2
Thur.	27	m 10 27	26 5	27	m 3 2	17 8
		9 48	24 1		4 28a	20 7
Fri.	28	m 11 0	26 11	28	m 3 46	17 1
		10 32a	24 8		5 3a	19 14
Sat	29	m 11 30	27 5	29	m 4 27	16 11
		11 11a	25 3		5 34a	19 3
Sun.	30	m 11 58	27 9	30	m 5 5	16 7
		11 47a	25 9		6 3a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 24 (Monday)	„ 6h. 13m.	„ 7h. 17m.
„ 25 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 17m.
„ 26 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 17m.
„ 27 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 16m.
„ 28 (Friday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 16m.
„ 29 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 15m.	„ 7h. 16m.
„ 30 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 15m.	„ 7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	„ „	15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	„ „	30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 0.35in. of rain and Hissar 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0.44in. of rain and Allahabad 0.21in. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj records 1.76in. of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.72in. and Surat 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.80in. of rain, Khandwa 0.13in. and Akola 0.55in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is slightly above the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.85in. of rain, Mormugao 0.99in. and Karwar 0.61in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.97in., Ahmednagar 0.29in., Poona 0.14in., Sholapur 1.30in., Bijapur 1.25in. and Aurangabad 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan and local in the Central Provinces, Cutch, Kathiawar and Hyderabad. Some showers are reported from the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat and on the south Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan and Malabar, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in the Punjab, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 24th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (23rd July) ..	95.9	86.5	82	..	0	0
Jask	92.6	82.9	77	..	0	—0.06
Do. (th July) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd July) ..	85.1	80.0	73	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.8	95.7	61	..	0.69	—1.14
Rawalpindi	91.0	75.5	79	..	10 14	2.10
Lahore	91.8	81.5	81	..	16.90	10.89
Hissar	99.1	77.4	66	0.26	3.63	..
Ambala	91.7	74.1	84	0.35	14.66	5.30
Delhi	93.7	80.3	74	..	7.42	—2.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.3	82.9	69	..	10.40	0.30
Mainpuri	90.5	78.1	84	0.44	15.75	6.34
Jhansi	95.1	78.8	73	..	10.06	1.14
Cawnpore	91.8	79.1	85	0.04	22.10	10.20
Allahabad	94.6	78.5	78	0.21	29.86	15.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.1	85.6	63	..	0	—0.98
Karachi	99.9	83.3	81	..	6.02	2.80
Ajmer	90.2	80.0	74	..	7.52	—0.26
Jaipore	93.5	79.1	69	..	5.36	—2.68
Kotah	98.4	84.4	63	..	13.04	2.16
Mount Abu	98.6	68.4	20	..	9.05	—13.27
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	75.3	77	1.76	3.09	—4.02
Dwarka	90.3	82.7	77	..	2.39	—5.47
Veraval	85.4	82.8	81	..	3.80	—4.93
Rajkot	94.2	76.0	79	0.09	7.61	—5.61
Bhavnagar Para ..	96.0	79.0	84	0.62	7.47	—0.61
Surat	90.7	78.4	80	0.20	13.47	—5.13
Ahmedabad	95.1	77.5	79	..	7.99	—0.45
Deesa	100.0	81.0	74	..	3.21	—5.94
Neemuch	92.7	77.2	78	..	15.50	2.91
Indore	89.1	75.1	86	..	19.51	2.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	74.7	85	0.80	18.59	—3.10
Saugor	89.0	76.8	87	..	10.56	—7.07
Hoshangabad	91.1	76.2	89	..	14.92	—5.26
Khandwa	89.4	74.4	90	0.13	13.40	1.18
Akola	92.2	73.4	79	0.55	10.54	2.95
Amraoti	90.3	74.8	87	0.08	14.80	0.27
Nagpur	91.4	74.9	77	..	22.01	1.92
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	89.9	77.8	89	..	18.99	—0.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	80.8	91	0.03	37.85	—2.23
Ratnagiri	86.3	76.9	84	0.85	34.42	0.09
Mormugao	89.0	77.9	90	0.99	67.72	14.40
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.0	71.4	96	0.97	9.17	0.79
Ahmednagar	87.4	69.9	89	0.29	14.07	0.32
Poona	90.0	73.3	91	0.14	6.79	—3.48
Sholapur	90.8	74.4	89	1.30	14.05	0.78
Bijapur	88.8	70.0	79	1.25	5.74	—0.03
Belgaum	92.4	68.2	82	..	11.40	—0.37
Aurangabad	89.4	70.0	92	0.31	15.40	5.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.8	73.4	70	..	10.06	—2.40
Hyderabad	91.8	74.4	70	..	17.78	5.72
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.5	73.7	94	1.72	66.28	—1.76
Calicut	83.0	76.0	93	0.56	65.82	—2.70
Cochin	84.5	75.2	88	1.16	42.52	—3.88
Colombo	85.9	76.0	80	0.02	20.03	8.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.3	78.5	77	..	22.27	12.72
Bellary	93.5	74.9	76	..	7.90	4.17
Cuddapah	99.4	80.3	69	..	9.30	3.57
Madras	84.6	77.5	72	0.24	6.31	1.36
Bangalore	82.0	68.5	84	..	9.08	3.12
Coimbatore	85.6	71.9	84	..	4.50	1.84
Pricanopoly	85.1	75.7	82	..	6.07	5.94
Negapatam	86.9	79.7	82	0.10	6.58	3.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th July 1916 was 29.853 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .001 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A NEW USE FOR SAWDUST.

A new use for sawdust has been developed, according to the "Wood Worker," in the mixing of concrete for certain special purposes, and in making hollow-clay blocks for partition walls in buildings. The use of sadust in concrete floors, and with the harder material or partition walls, is to soften the mass and make it possible to drive nails into it and attach other work more readily. Mixed with concrete in floors, it makes it easier to attach a covering of heavy linoleum. It is not good to mix sawdust and concrete for factory floors because sawdust will take in moisture. Its main use is in big buildings where the floor is to be finished with a top covering.

In making hollow-clay tile, for partitions, it is said there is a porous and semi-porous product made by mixing a little sawdust with the clay, 2 per cent of sawdust being used in the semi-porous, and from 25 to 35 per cent in the porous. Sawdust burns out in the process of burning the clay, and this leaves a product that can be driven.

Sawdust can also be used to mix with gypsum, and with concrete, in the making of composition tile for partitions for the same purpose. Most of these efforts are still in a somewhat experimental stage, but they are being spoken of with enough favour to suggest considerable development in the near future.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND INFLUENZA.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE is the Real Remedy—also for Nasal and Throat Catarrh.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not a mere cough reliever but a genuine specific which strengthens and restores every organ of breathing. It is so quick, so sure, so thorough that it won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal (the highest possible awards) at the International Health Exhibition, held in Paris in the year 1910. Thus science attests the reliability of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure as a remedy for bronchial troubles.

Coughs and colds disappear as by magic when Veno's is used: influenza is cured by it in the early stages, thus avoiding danger of complications; even catarrh yields to this incomparable remedy. The reason is that Veno's tones and strengthens all the breathing organs, restores their natural action and enables them to throw off their complaint easily and quickly. There is nothing in medicine more perfectly reliable than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. That is the explanation of the immense popularity of Veno's in all parts of the Empire. Sales are counted in millions of packages annually. You can trust Veno's in the treatment of coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, children's coughs, blood-spitting, and bad-breathing.

Sold at As. 12 and Rs. 1-8 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Packed in tablet form for convenience in use. 539—3

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 24th.

Total Imports 9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	7.84
July-Aug.	7.86
Aug.-Sept.	7.82
Sept.-Oct.	7.81
Oct.-Nov.	7.79
Nov.-Dec.	7.76
Dec.-Jan.	7.74
Jan.-Feb.	7.73
Feb.-Mar.	7.73
Mar.-Apl.	7.72
Apl.-May	7.72
May-June	7.72
June-July	7.71

Prices opened four points up all round on previous close.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 22nd.

Day's Exports to Continent 2,000

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. .. 9½ Unchgd.

Demand Bills .. .. 4·75·90+10

Silver Commercial Bars .. .. .. 63⅞ Unchgd.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 22nd.

Consols 2½% .. .. .. 59 13/16+5/16

Rupee Paper 3½% .. .. .. .50½ Unchgd.

Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan) .. .. 70⅝+⅛

Government Securities 3 o/o .. .. 60¼+¼

Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.14 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 22nd.

3½% 1925—1928 .. .. 88⅛+⅛

4½% 1925—1945 .. .. 96¼+¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 22nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July-Augt. Sellers .. 59 unchgd.

Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug. Sellers .. 58/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. April .. .. 65 unchgd.

Victorian. April .. .. 67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. July-August Sellers .. 47/6—1s.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold July-Aug. Nominal .. .. .. 59/3 unchgd.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal. .. .. 60 unchgd.

Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. Sellers .. 60 unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers. .. 75+1s. 6d.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata): Not offered.

Linseed Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers. .. 72/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Value 12-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	.. ..	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B.	.. ..	£90
Copper Braziers	.. ..	£145
Yellow Metal	.. ..	14½
Hard Spelter	.. ..	41
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	..	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	.. ..	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	.. ..	6/4/0

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure July-Aug. Sellers 2/10½-¾

Plantation First Latex Crepe August Buyers .. 2/2½—1⅛

London, July 23rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. Buyers 21

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. Buyers 21/1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec. Buyers 23

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. Buyers Tone, firmer. 23/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 24.

The market to-day has been firm and New Crops have advanced Rs 1/2 on buying on the part of a Japan house. The demand for ready cotton is good both from mills and shippers.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach 1917 296¼.

Fully Good Bengal 232.

Fully Good Khamgaum Akola 272½.

Fully Good Khamgaum Akola Sept. 273.

Messrs. PATEL BRO'S. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS:

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	294½	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	242	231	..	Jan. „
M. G. Bengals	230	..	..	July 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	257	..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Waraha Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	269	..	..	July 1916.
Do.	272	..	..	Sept. 1916.
Do.	270½	..	..	Jan. 1917.
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	314	J./A. 1916.
M. G. „	..	..	318	„
H. G. Bhagalcote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Compta	..	..	336	„
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	315	„

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	233	.. 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
	242	230	218	.. Ready & July
Bengals (M.G.)	..	246	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (H.G.)	..	224	214	.. Ready & July
	..	..	..	..
	..	253	239	.. Ready & July
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	259	247	.. 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	252	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	231	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	300	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	296	..	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
	..	270	258	.. Ready & July
Akola Kghm.	..	274	..	.. Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	272	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
	..	265	256	.. Ready & July
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	272	..	.. 25th Jan. '17.
Dhamangaum	..	272	260	.. Ready & July
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	276	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	274	262	.. Ready & July
	..	278	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Nagpore	..	278	266	.. Ready & July
Kampti (M.G.)	..	284	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	289	268	.. Ready & July
	..	286	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	..	280	272	.. Ready & July
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	292 25th April '17.
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	340 Ready & Sept.
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	251	237	..
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	321 Ready & Sept.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	318 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	318 Ready & Sept
„ (H.G.)	..	..	..	313 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	337 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd July 1916:—

Cotton	5,578 Bales
Wheat	27,250 cwts.
Linseed	37,645 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	444 „
Ginjellyseed	1,125 „
Groundnuts	6,578 „
Castorseed	3,642 „
Rice	2,295 „
Myrabollams	1,093 „
Cottonseed	2,548 „
Mowraseed	158 „
Gram	1,279 „
Joowar	7,163 „
Barley	5,984 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 24th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	39 8 0	5 15 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	38 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	39 0 0	5 15 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 7 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 12 0	9 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 7 0	8 13 0
Teelseed, White 50-15	45 0 0	....
„ Gujar 75-25	44 0 0	....
„ „ 50-50	38 0 0	....
„ Black	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 14 0	7 4 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 2 3	
„ Aug.-Sept	6 0 9	
Linseed May	9 9 6	
„ Sept.	9 7 6	
Rapeseed April-May	7 6 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Aug.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward ..	1s. 4 15-32d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..	194½
60 d-s Hongkong ..	150½
Do. Shanghai ..	207½
Do. Yokohama ..	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	27-0-0
Australian do. ..	26-8-0
Bombay do. ..	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	17-0-0
English Dragons ..	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	76-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost steady to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares remained stationery.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 467½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the rates varying from Rs 528½ to Rs 535, Standards from Rs 1355 to Rs 1367½, Madhavji from Rs 1507½ to Rs 1522½ and Central India from Rs 2285 to Rs 2295.

Swadeshi declined to Rs 1735.

Currimbhai stood steady at Rs 262½, Crescent at Rs 136½, and Indian Bleachings at Rs 171½.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs 322½.

Katni Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 145 and Katni Deferred at Rs 552½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs 935.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary stood unchanged at Rs 203½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were plared between the prices varying from Rs 1360 to Rs 1400.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs 167½. Deferreds were placed between Rs 737½ to Rs 742½.

Indian Cement shares declined to Rs 260.

There was some activity in Shivrajpoors to-day and business was done in lots at Rs. 30 and 30½ for cash.

Bundi Cement Co. shares were placed at Rs 14½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares improved to Rs 255.

Central Provinces Railway shares changed hands at Rs 117.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs 76.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs 91. Conversion Warrants kept in demand at Rs. 10 7/8.

ELIMINATING THE POSTAGE STAMP.

There has lately been placed in service by several American firms with unusually heavy mailings a postage meter which instead of affixing the usual postage stamps on mail matter, makes an impression in the upper right-hand corner. The new postal meter performs several tasks, such as sealing, stamping, facing and counting approximately 250 pieces of mail matter per minute. The envelopes, unsealed and unstamped, are placed in a compartment of the machine much in the same manner as they would be placed in a box, the mechanism handling the envelopes automatically from that point. The stamping mechanism not only makes an impression on the envelopes, but also counts, the numbers appearing in a descending serial on the top of the stamping meter. The meter is so made that its mechanism can only be adjusted by the post office authorities, who set it for the number of impressions the user has paid for. When that number of impressions is exhausted, the meter automatically locks and no longer stamps mail matter, necessitating its return to the post office for readjustment. The elimination of loss through fire or theft, the reduction of handling costs both in the mailer's establishment and in the post office, and the expediting of outgoing mail are but a few of the advantages this system offers over the adhesive stamp method. The impressions are not cancelled.

A PUNCTURE DETECTOR.

A simple but ingenious puncture detector, stated to be of Australian origin, has just been brought out in America by Mr. J. W. Anderson, 1,105, Amsterdam Avenue, New York. The device, which has been named the Du Tell, consists of a frame curved to conform to the tread of the tube and having on the underside a fine mesh wire screen, while on top is a transparent celluloid window. Lying on the screen are small strips of very thin cork. The method of using the puncture finder is to hold it tightly against the tube and slide it round, at the same time keeping an eye on the strips of cork. When the leak is reached the corks will be lifted owing to the air pressure from below, thus indicating the exact location of the puncture. One of the cork strips or tongues is partially lifted when passed over a puncture.

DR. JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI AND HIS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The subjects of Primary Education and the Medical Inspection of our Municipal schools have been kept so much in evidence before the general public by the recent very enlivening debates at the Corporation board, that I had no wish, notwithstanding some very misleading and incorrect statements, to question or discuss any further in your valued columns the wisdom of the Schools Committee's resolution to stop for one year the Medical Inspection of the schools under their charge. But I find that the published reports of the discussion on the subject, have not only created a wrong impression on the minds of many of your readers regarding my actual position in the matter, but have actually led to editorial comments on that faulty assumption in some of the English and vernacular papers, that I am obliged, much against my will, to seek your kind hospitality for a brief explanation.

During the debate one of the speakers said, "The order given in the proposition moved by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, was to undertake the entire liability of giving free medical aid to children. It would not be wise for the Corporation to undertake such a huge liability without due care and consideration. Supposing the doctors who inspected the children came to the conclusion that the latter were not properly fed, in that case he supposed some member of the Corporation would come forward and say they should give nourishing food to the children." Another prominent speaker followed in the same track, and said that "If anybody suggested they should feed and provide free medical aid to them, they should rather start a philanthropic association than ask the Corporation to undertake the task." But nobody ever asked the Corporation to do so It was, I am sorry to say, an utter misrepresentation of my real position. As a matter of fact I have never advocated, for one moment, such an impracticable proposition. What I actually moved was, "That the Corporation concurred in the recommendations made by the Health Officer in his reports, and that they be forwarded to the Schools Committee for giving effect to the recommendations."

There is not one word regarding "feeding at Municipal expense," either in the proposition that I moved or in the speech I made in support of it, and not one single sentence of that sort in the two reports submitted to the Corporation on the subject, by the Health Officer, Dr. Goldsmith. The perverted criticism was simply a red herring trailed across the path, and an attempt to divert attention from the real object of my proposition, which was, (a) *to resume the Medical inspection of schools*, which the Schools Committee have unfortunately thought it right to stop for a year, and, (b) *to give free medical aid and treatment, to a very limited extent*, costing not more than a few hundred rupees every year, to such of the school children as were suffering from certain chronic affections of the skin, teeth, eyes, ears, nose and glands. To quote Dr. Goldsmith, "These conditions are capable of much improvement, but when neglected lead to physical and mental deterioration and to much loss of school time." I again repeat, I never advocated the "free feeding of school children at Municipal expense," and I challenge any one of my critics to point out

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADESHWAR BHAGWAN TEMPLE.

A VEXATIOUS SUIT

DHULAJI HAKMAJI AND OTHERS v. GULABCHAND VANNA AND OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp.)

This was a suit filed by three Marwaris, Dhulaji Hakmaji, Kartabchand Vanna and Kapurchand Maarup, of Bombay, against three other Marwaris, Gulabchand Vanna, Nowla Vikha, and Bhabutmalji Chattarji for a declaration that the Jain temple known as the temple of Adeshwar Bhagwan situate at Sydnowmie is dedicated to public purposes of a religious or charitable nature, for the removal of certain managers or trustees of the said Jain Temple, for the framing of a scheme for the better management of the said temple and for other consequential relief.

Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. H. Campbell, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. K. B. Dastur, appeared for the defendants.

Briefly the alleged facts giving rise to this suit are as follows:—The plaintiffs belong to the Oswal section of the Jain community and are the worshippers of the temple of Adeshwar Bhagwan. The said temple commenced to be erected about 80 years ago by one Bhaidas Dulabhdas. As the temple could not be finished during his life time, Laxmibai, his widow, completed the same and dedicated it to the public for religious and charitable purposes. Several sections of the Jain community are entitled to worship at the said temple. The firm of Krishnaji Rangji was appointed to manage the said temple by Laxmibai and the head of the said firm continued to be such manager until 1890. He was succeeded by Hakmaji Rangji as manager, who in his turn was succeeded by his son, the first plaintiff. About nine years ago, he left Bombay on account of his illness. On 20th December, 1902, a meeting of the Sangh was called and in that meeting the said Dhulaji (plaintiff) handed over the cash in his hands and all papers, etc., to the temple, and appointed the firm of Masa Fatta and Co. to carry on the management of the said temple on behalf of the plaintiffs' firm. During the plaintiff's absence and without notice to him an order of the High Court was obtained on 9th October, 1905, whereby Talakchand Hansraj and Gulabchand Bhagwanji were appointed trustees of the said temple. Since the death of those two trustees no trustees have been appointed either by the Court or the Sangh of the community. The first two defendants who are the two key-holders of the safes belonging to the temple had constituted themselves trustees of the temple and had taken upon themselves the management thereof. On the 21st August, 1911, the members of the Porewad section called a meeting of the Porewads and the few Oswals who were present there for the purpose of appointing a manager. As notice of the meeting was not given to all the sections of the community, the Oswals withdrew from the meeting and the Porewads appointed one Bhabhutmulji Chhatraj, the third defendant, as manager of the temple. The first plaintiff complained that the office of the manager of the temple was hereditary in his firm since 1871 and that the defendants who were the managing committee and the key-holders of the temple had no right to the management of the said temple, having been appointed by a body of the worshippers of the temple known as "the Dehrasar Sabha." They claimed that the managing body should be elected by the whole Sangh or assembly of worshippers and that special regard should be given in any scheme that the Court framed, to the particular claims of the first plaintiff as the hereditary manager.

DEFENDANTS' CASE.

The defendants' case was that the management of the temple lay with the "Dehrasar Sabha." The constitution of the Sabha was as follows:—It consisted of about 600 shopkeepers who paid an annual subscription of Rs. 5-4 for the upkeep of the temple. The temple was established about 100 years ago and in 1832 a list of the subscribers who paid Rs. 5-4 was made. The said association of shops was known as the Dehrasar Sabha. When members of a particular shop separated and formed other shops, such shops became members of the Dehrasar Sabha. The present members of the "Dehrasar Sabha" were the shops existing at the time of the original formation of the association or shops established since by the partners or descendants of the members of the firms owning the original shops. Each shop paid an annual subscription of Rs. 5-4. If a shop ceased to pay such annual subscription, it ceased to become for the time being a member of the Dehrasar Sabha, but was always open to re-admission on again subscribing. The said Dehrasar Sabha at present consisted of 90 per cent. of the Porewads and 10 per cent. of the Oswals. No Jain other than the Porewad and Dasa Oswal were members of the said Sabha. The said "Dehrasar Sabha" was entitled to the management of the said temple and had always managed the same by its own nominees. The first plaintiff was not a member of any shop which was a member of the Dehrasar Sabha and was not entitled to any voice in its management. His firm was dissolved about 10 years ago. The temple was built by the community from the subscriptions and contributions made by Marwari firms of Porewads and a few Oswals and there was no hereditary manager of the said temple. The Sangh had no right to appoint any trustees and the Dehrasar Sabha had from time to time appointed a managing committee of the said temple, its properties and affairs with four members thereof to hold the keys of the safes of the temple. At a duly appointed meeting of the Sabha, the third defendant was elected manager by an overwhelming majority. The suit was a vexatious one and should be dismissed with costs.

JUDGMENT.

After hearing the case for two days, his Lordship delivered judgment on Monday morning. In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that the first point for determination was how this temple came into existence. The plaintiff's case did not seem to be borne out by the evidence at all. The document of 1871 relied upon by the plaintiffs did not vest the hereditary management in the firm of Krishnaji Rangji. Other documents had been put in by the defendants showing that Krishnaji and other head managers derived their authority from the assembly of the Sabha of the temple i.e. the Dehrasar Sabha. So also there were other documents which showed that the managership was not hereditary in the firm of Krishnaji Rangji. Mr. Strangman in his opening admitted that there was no deed saying who shall be trustees or who shall manage the temple but his case is that the right to select the manager lay in the five sections of the community. His Lordship had already pointed out there were really only two sections. Counsel also very wisely did not insist on the first plaintiff's claim to management and indeed his Lordship could not conceive of a more undesirable man to have as manager than the first plaintiff himself. His Lordship could not help feeling that the plaintiff's suit was actuated by the fact that he was not appointed when the third defendant was appointed manager. The plaintiff further based his claim on the alleged exclusion of the members of the temple from management or worship. As to that his Lordship held that the defendant had always allowed any Jains who chose to worship at this temple to do so. Not a single case of exclusion had been proved and the only occasion on which the first plaintiff himself was ejected was when he once went to one of the feasts with the express purpose of creating a disturbance. In his Lordship's opinion he was very properly ejected. His Lordship held that the affairs of the temple were not so mismanaged as to call for any interference by the Court. His Lordship could see no ground for the Court's interference under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. Everything seemed to be going on smoothly until the first plaintiff returned to Bombay in 1912 after his flight up-country in 1902, in order to disturb the harmony that was existing. The only mismanagement was during his own tenure of office upto 1902. The affairs of the temple appeared to be under satisfactory management at present and nor was any Jain excluded from worship at the temple. Nor did any Jain except the first plaintiff complain he had no voice in the management. His Lordship considered the temple had been unnecessarily dragged into Court and he thought that the first plaintiff had filed this suit from selfish motives.

His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs, including costs, if any reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

23-16—1267-14.—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors v. Golam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig, & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part Heard.

22-16—83-15—Mirza M and M. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v. Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMR'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT AND FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co., Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, & ors, v. Kulsumbai, widow, & ors, Jeh S M & H.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

768-15.—N C Dalal Maneckchand Kisondas Mutha v. Hiralal Babhun Din Devare, a firm.

1218-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm v. Jasiram Surajmal, & ors.

1407-15.—Bhimji & Co., Dr. Samuel Joseph, & anr v. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, & anr.

26-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Messrs. Lakhmichand Radamsey, a firm v. Mody Vrajlal Gordhandas, & anr, Amin & Desai.

112-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor, & ors v. Mahantane Karson Dasi Oodase, & ors, Ardesir H D & Co.

214-16.—Jehangir S M & H, The Empire Bank, Ltd. v. B K Bomonji, & anr.

273-16.—Motichand & D, Bhogilal Mohanlal v. Messrs. Sankalchand Jivandas & Co., & firm.

382-16.—Daphtary F & D, Sulleman Haji Esak, & anr, v. Khima Sattra, Payne & Co.

504-16.—Captain & V, Messrs Nityanand Umanand, a firm v. Jivanram Fozmal, a firm, Mulji & Tha.

595-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ld., (In Liquidation) v. Rustom Framji R. Vicaji.

641-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ld., (In Liquidation) v. Ardesir Cawasji Patell.

643-16.—Craigie B & C, Messrs King, King & Co., a firm v. Bomanji Maneckji Panthakey, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

680-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris a Co. v. Esmail Ebrahim & Bros., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

689-16.—Kharas & Co., Sadashiv Shree Krishna v. Vasudev Krishnarao Kothare.

697-16.—C B Pandya, Hansraj Tejmall, a firm v. Shivnarayen Shivbux, & ors, Amin & Desai.

723-16.—Bhimji & Co., Lakhmidas Gokuldas Dossa v. Byramshaw Hormosji Lao, Merwanji K & Co.

754-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Narayan Balaji, & anr, H Harjiwan Virji, & anr.

756-16.—Smetham B & Co., Jijibhoy Jehangir Khambatta, & ors v. Sorab F R Vicaji.

767-16.—Surajmal & Co., Kanji Gulabchand & Co., a firm v. Mahomedalli Hassanalli.

772-16.—Payne & Co., Sir Sassoon J David, Bart., & anr, v. Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co., a firm, Crawford B & Co.

773-16.—Little & Co., The National Bank of India, Ltd. v. Bhikaji Laxman.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

749-16.—In Person, Damodhar Hari, & anr, v. Yesnwant Dhonsett Kamasharkar, & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

289-15.—Tyabji D and Co., Doongersey Gangji & Co., a firm v. Jethmal Jamnadas, Bhaishanker K & G, Part Heard.

666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.

1289-15.—Bhaishankar K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

688-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Maneckbai & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Alibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

362-15.—G H Dalal Chhotalal Ramchordas & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

26-15.—Pocha & Co., Dhanraj Kishanchand, a firm v. Hiralal Valad Nadansing, & ors.

828-15.—Wadia G & Co., Umer Mahomed Seedick v. Aminabai, widow, & ors.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1078-14.—Soonderdas & Co., Sayajirao Keshrinath Shroff, & ors v. Girjabai, widow, & ors, Sh M & H, Soonderdas & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

112-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Sakinabai v. Ardesir M Madan, and ors, Matubhai J & M, Payne and Co., Merwanji K & Co., Part Heard.

131-14.—Payne and Co., Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr v. Ardesir M Madan and ors, Matubhai J & M, Edgelow G W & Co., Smetham B & Co., Merwanji K & Co.

662-16.—Ragh N & Co., Tricumdas Assoo, a firm v. Narandas Shamji, Surajmal & Co.

738-16.—Surajmal & Co., Bai Talabai v. Keshavji Cooverji, In person.

741-16.—Sm B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Sonjabhai Mulchand, Edg G W & Co.

1379-15.—Kanga & S, Ramjanally Bhaloo v. Rahimtoolla Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edgelow G W & Co.

1388-15.—D J Mantri, Balcrishna Balshet Gangan v. Laxmibai alias Radhabai, widow, and ors, S A Tyabjee, Subnis and G.

857-15.—Mulla and M. Messrs Doongersey Versey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan, & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1462-15.—Dastur and Co., The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd. v. Bholabhai Nanabhai, and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansukhbhai a firm v. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

1247-14.—Smetham B & Co., Dayaram Mangamal v. Kedarmal Chandrabhan, Jamsetji R and D.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jackeria Cassam alias Jackeria Baboo, and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in liquidation) v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, Hiralal & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT IN CHAMBERS.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Craigie B & Caroe, In Re the Howard and Bullough Mills, Co., Ltd. v. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and ors, Petitioners, Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part Heard.

1131-13.—Patell & Eze., Rahimtulla Meheralli, & ors v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne & Co.

M J 1378-15.—Mulla & Mulla, May Stevenson v. Edward Turner Stevenson,

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

3-16.—Patell & Eze., Bai Santokebai, widow, v. Bai Surajbai, widow, Dikshit D. and Pur.

5-16.—Shroff D & D, Premabai, widow, v. Bhannal Versey, Purnanand & Co.

6-16.—Motichand & D, Ghislal Dwarkadas, & ors v. Sitabai, widow, Dikshit D & Pur.

10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Edalji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ardesir H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors v. Benkorebai and ors, Madhowji K & Ch, Edgelow G W & Co.

82-16.—Little & Co., Aishabai, and anr v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edgelow G W & Co.

1229-15.—Payne and Co., Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh, firm, Dik Dh & P, Pandia & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co. (for a pauper), Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir v. Sonabai, widow.

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co.

410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck Dastoor & Co., (for a pauper) —Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo.

1209-15.—Little & Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hussein Dalvi, Captain & V.

549-15.—Payne & Co., Ichalal Jugmohandas, & anr, v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

1447-14.—Bhunji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis, v. Napu Patramal, & anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R & D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlel.

S C Ct 4660-16767-15.—Bhanji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

INTER-CLASS PASSENGERS BY THE MADRAS MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your valuable pages for a question which concerns the public at large?

I have frequently travelled by Intermediate Class by the Bombay-Madras Mail and have often found that there is only a very small Intermediate Class compartment accommodating only about 10 passengers. Now the rush of Intermediate Class passengers by that train is often so great that one finds it very difficult to get accommodation in the compartment even at Bombay—the starting station. This is the only train, perhaps, having the most meagre accommodation for Intermediate Class passengers. (The Calcutta and Nagpur Mails, I may add, have usually accommodation for as many as 50 Intermediate Class passengers).

Would it be too much for the G. I. P. Railway Company to provide at least double the accommodation it at present does for Intermediate Class passengers by the Madras Mail?—Yours, etc.

A FREQUENT PASSENGER BY THE MADRAS MAIL.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OP TRUST.

OLD OFFENDER GETS SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector L. De Souza charged one Mohanlal Tricumlal with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold wristlet with a gold chain and an umbrella, of the collective value of Rs. 77, belonging to Shakerbhai Tricumlal, a cloth merchant of Ahmedabad.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 12th instant, the complainant arrived in Bombay from Baroda and put up in a hotel. The accused, who knew the complainant, went to him and asked him to let him have the wristlet for a day as he said he wanted to show it to his goldsmith to make a similar ornament for himself. As it was raining at the time the accused took away the complainant's umbrella. He promised to return them the next day but failed to do so and first pledged them and then sold them. The complainant reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 300.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha charged Kasam Ibrahim, cutlery merchant, with possessing 161 tolas of opium without a license. Mr. Bahmanshah Darawala defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that in consequence of information received that the accused had been secretly dealing in cocaine, Khan Saheb Darasha deputed Inspectors N. C. Cama, R. B. Chinoy and R. J. Deputy and others to watch his movements. The officers went in disguise to Abdul Rehman Street on Saturday night, where they found the accused moving about with a bundle in his arm. He was searched and the bundle was found to contain 161 tolas of opium.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that somebody put the bundle in his hands and walked away.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's story and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 300, in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

SCUFFLE OVER A BOX.

The enquiry touching the death of Sherbaz Ebrahim, a Pathan, about 25 years old, who was alleged to have died owing to a stab dealt him by one Syed Akbar Abdul Aziz, also a Pathan, on the night at the 5th instant was concluded by the Acting Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, yesterday.

Inspector Smith led the evidence.

The accused was present at the inquest with Mr. D. J. Registrar, his pleader.

Sheriff, the brother of the deceased stated that he was lying outside his room on the night in question when he heard an alarm and going into his room, found the deceased lying on the floor with his intestines protruding. Witness asked his brother what had happened to which he replied that Syed Akbar had struck him. Witness sat near the deceased while others seized the accused who was in an adjourning room with an open penknife in his hands. The knife was snatched from him.

Yakub Syed, the deceased's relative, deposed that a quarrel ensued between Syed Akbar and the deceased on the night in question over a box belonging to the latter and there was a scuffle. Other Pathans intervened and separated them. The accused went into his room and returning again to the deceased's room by another door stabbed the deceased with a knife. Witness and others seized Syed Akbar and disarmed him.

In answer to Mr. Registrar, the witness said that the accused entered the deceased's room through another door half an hour later than the scuffle. The deceased was then lying on a charpoy but not sleeping.

The House Surgeon of the Sir J. J. Hospital Dr. D. R. Bardi said that the death was caused by septic peritonitis due to perforation in the walls of the stomach created by the stab.

Some further evidence was recorded and then the jury returned a verdict of death from septic peritonitis following a penetrating wound of the abdomen inflicted by Syed Akbar.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, July 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut-Colonel E H Trotter, Grenadiers.
Lieut-Colonel S J Wilkinson, West Yorks.
Major J Hall Brown, Sherwoods.
Major S W London-Shand, Yorkshires.
Major S B Maufe, West Yorks.
Major G T Shaw, Northamptons.
Major B B Tyser, East Lancs.
Captain F A H Atkey, Yorkshires.
Captain R W P Bell, Irish Regiment.
Captain A T Flatau, East Surreys.
Captain C R Heygate, Yorks Light Infantry.
Captain R D Johnson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J S McClinton, South Lancs.
Captain E J B Mackenzie, Artillery.
Captain R H Murray, Yorkshires.
Captain W P Nevill, East Surreys.
Captain C S Pearce, Bedfords.
Captain N. H. Pratt, Sherwoods.
Captain R Roberts, Army Ordnance Dept.
Captain A O Trefusis, North Lancs.
Captain W T Wilkinson, Yorkshires.
Lieut. L Bleaden, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. F B Denham, Worcesters.
Lieut. J J Frost, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. D W Gosden, Wiltshires.
Lieut. J Gibson, Yorkshires.
Lieut. N W Hadwen, Duke of Wellingtons.
Lieut. C E J Hall, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. T P Hamer, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. M N Haseler, Warwickshires.
Lieut. E J Innocent, West Kents.
Lieut. L A Lea-Smith, East Kents.
Lieut. W Lowe, East Lancs.
Lieut. L A H B Morris, Wiltshires.
Lieut. W H E Nielo, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. M J Selby, Northamptons.
Lieut. R E Soames, East Surreys.
Lieut. M Stevens, Worcesters.
Lieut. H A Telfer, Trench Mortar Battery.
Lieut. E St. C Tulloch, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. I W Usher, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. W Wright, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. T H S Bullough, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. J P A Callagham, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. F M Conway, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. C W Ellis, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. T E Evans, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. P E Friend, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. B H Glover, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. A I Hampson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. J G Harold-Barry, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W S B Harrison, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. O C Harvey, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. J S Hayward, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. F C Jarvis, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. J M Jones, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J H R Jones, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. P P Kelly, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. F Kerr, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W G King, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S J Knott, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. A D Maconachie, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. W H Miller, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. G H S Musgrove, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Parr-Dudley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Pym, London Regt.
Second-Lieut. A. T Rayner, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. W. K. Reid, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Rushton, Trench Motar Battery.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Savage, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Shorter, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. P. C. J. Smith, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Taylor, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Tregaskis, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. L. Tregaskis, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. K. G. Trenchmann, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Viner, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Wakeford, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Webster, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. G. Wigleswurth, Fying Corps.
Second-Lieut. G. F. N. Wilkinson, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut. V. W. Withers, London Regt.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Wyld, Yorkshires.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. Williams, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Smith, Manchesters.
Lieutenant C. W. Murgerison, Border Regt.

A UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is a matter of great surprise to me that while in Europe Universities spring up in most of the principal towns, thus bringing a University training within reach of the great bulk of the people, we, in India, rest content with half-a-dozen Universities. To be capable of fulfilling its high destinies, the University must be an aggregate of colleges, must co-ordinate the tutorial teaching of the colleges, leading to a most advantageous interchange of thought, and must expect from its professoriate boundless enthusiasm without which nothing great can be achieved. In our own Presidency, we suffer from irritating congestion of students to such an extent that our college-classes are converted into mobs, much to the detriment of efficient instruction. In view of these unpleasant actualities, we welcome Principal Robertson's proposal for a separate University for Gujarat. In a recent lecture he pointed out, with an astonishing wealth of detail, how within the past few years there has been a great increase in the number of candidates presenting themselves for the various examinations. To take a single instance: At the Matriculation examination of 1899, 3,201 candidates presented themselves, whereas in the present year the number went up to 4,828. The amazingly rapid progress in education will be still more evident if we compare the number of students in all faculties:—

	1899.	1915.
Arts	2,108	6,028
Law	575	365
Medicine	350	637
Engineering	132	272
Total	3,165	7,302

These figures (cited by Principal Robertson) speak for themselves. Indeed, the problem of congestion will be solved only by multiplying second-grade colleges in the Presidency.

Principal Robertson then proceeded to remark (what Lord Sydenham had foreseen) that a University for Gujarat was a crying need of the moment, inasmuch as it would favour inter-collegiate activities, foster the spirit of healthy emulation, and would provide an academic atmosphere for which Oxford and Cambridge are deservedly well-known. It was far better to have colleges located in prominent places like Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad than to have them in out-of-the-way places devoid of all intellectual amenities of a stimulating character. To bring this ideal within measurable distance, moral and material support of the enlightened and well-to-do classes is essential. In conclusion, Principal Robertson expressed a hope that men of light and leading in Gujarat would take up the question in all earnestness.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division, Mr. Pratt, in his remarks from the chair, bore an eloquent testimony to the zeal and earnestness with which Principal Robertson achieved the present prosperity of the Gujarat College, and he exhorted his hearers to do all in their power to launch a full-fledged University in their midst.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College.
Junagad, 18th July, 1916.

APPEAL FOR MUSLEM STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The current lunar month is the month of Ramzan which is considered most sacred by the Musalmans. It is the month of charity also, that is, a greater portion of the amount they give in charity in a year, is given away in this month. It is therefore that I venture to appeal to them through the medium of your paper not to forget the poor and deserving Musalman students of the Bahauddin College at Junagadh. Charity given in support of education is the best form of charity. It is productive in the long run. It is better to feed a student than a robust *Fakir* who can, but will not, earn his living.

An influential Committee is formed carefully to distribute the amount collected for their benefit of which Mr. J. Scott, the Principal of the College, is the chairman. I assure my Muslim brethren that their contributions will be properly utilized in promoting education which they so much desire to extend in their community. I appeal to them most earnestly not to forget these poor students during this sacred month.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MOHAMED MUNSHI,
Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote,
July 22nd, 1916.

DOCTORS AND FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In reference to Father Goodier's address at the Medical College anent the supremacy of Faith over Reason and the letter in the "Chronicle" thereanent, the public will be interested to know that, so far as the causation and cure of disease are concerned—and this is the point which most concerns medical men—the inestimable worth of Faith is being steadily recognised even by scoffers and sceptics, as an all important factor. Thus the well-known medical journal the "Lancet" says in an editorial (1883):—

"A full recognition of the value rightly attaching to the mental treatment of physical ailments will improve the usefulness of the physician, give him a higher place in the affection of his patients and materially assist in their recovery. In disease, functional or organic, the therapeutic value of faith and hope, though not in our text-books, is often enough to turn the scale in favour of recovery. . . . We will even go so far as to affirm that a very large proportion of the ailing might be and probably would be sound, if only they were sufficiently strongly impressed to believe themselves so. The influence of the mind upon the body has been the stronghold of quackery (sic) from the earliest times and faith is as powerful an influence for good or evil now as it has ever been."

So great indeed is this power of Faith that, as Dr. A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S., correctly affirms in his most readable work "The force of mind or the mental factor in medicine and nervousness"

"not the most skilled combination of drugs is of any avail without its aid, while the most haphazard remedies of the purest empiricism can accomplish marvels, if backed by this ever-present force."

and Dr. Schofield cites numerous instances of faith cures in support of this statement.

Limited space at my disposal forbids my dilating at length on this most fascinating subject so intimately bound up with human welfare, but those who pooh-pooh belief in faith cures will find much food for reflection and edification in books referred to and similar other medical works which contain a distressing record of cases in which physicians, unconscious or sceptic, of the marvellous virtues of faith "produce sickness by pessimistic prophecies, by anxious looks or words. Thus are diseases suggested (unconsciously) by the physician."

So eminent a medical authority as Dr. Sir Andrew Clark says:

"Upto the very gates of death I maintain that a sanguine, cheerful, and hopeful expectation is infinitely more useful, and more warrantable on the part of the physician than a brutal candour which may cut the slender thread that holds the vital powers together."

And Dr. Sir James C. Brown has it:—

"The normal action of faith is wholesome and hygienic."

Cassidoms says:—

"To give joy to the sick is natural healing; for once make your patient cheerful and his cure is accomplished. . . ."

Dr. Carpenter says:—

"That the confident expectation of a cure is the most potent means of bringing it about, doing that which no medical treatment can accomplish" may be affirmed as the generalized result of experiences of the most varied kind extending through a long series of ages."

Now, to "rationalists" the statement that "the confident expectation of a cure is the most potent means of bringing it about, *doing that which no medical treatment can acomplish*" may seem insane and irrational, it is nevertheless absolutely true as is testified by innumerable faith cures effected, some of which are recorded even in medical journals and which reason fails to account for. Similarly in the domain of religion, faith may work wonders for all scoffers and rationalists may affirm to the contrary.

If Father Goodier's address before the medical students leads to their being helped and instructed in their student days in a knowledge of such an important condition of success as the magical potency of faith in the cure of disease of which doctors generally are hopelessly ignorant, it will have been delivered to some purpose.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 21st July, 1916.

FAITH.

THE "AFTER-CARE FUND."

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Amount received up to 13th July, 1916, Rs. 16,298,12-0.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 825 have been since received from:—The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah (additional), Rs. 25; Mr. Henry A. H. Payne, Rs. 50; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, Rs. 100; Mr. W. G. Warburton, Rs. 25; Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Rs. 50; Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhai, Rs. 100; Mr. E. L. Sale, Rs. 50; Mr. R. M. Dalal, Rs. 10; Mr. H. M. Madni, Rs. 15; Mr. Vallabhdas Dayal, Rs. 25; Mr. A. C. Cairns, Rs. 50; Messrs. Weld and Company, Rs. 50; "An old Member of the Committee," Rs. 100; Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee and Company, Rs. 50; Mr. J. D. Dharamsey, Rs. 25; H. H. the Maharana of Dhrangadhra, Rs. 100. Total amount subscribed up to 24th July, 1916, Rs. 17,123-12-0.

Minimum amount required, Rs. 20,000.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H. M.'s Mint, Bombay.

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Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

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Pure and Wholesome.

Price Annas Seven per bottle.

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Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 11th of Ashad Vad, 1872
Mahomedan: 23rd of Ramzan, 1334.
Parsi: 18th (Reshne) of Bahman, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, July 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 13 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at Poona.
Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting. Forbes Street, Fort, 4 p.m.
Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "Old Persian Inscriptions," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Busra and Mahomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 11 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps, at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General, closes at 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps," at 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.
Auction Sale of the James Greaves Mills Company, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. Bennett and Company's rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, 4-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and The Scamps 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

July 25.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.
Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.
Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.
Squadron Orders.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday the 27th instant. Rendezvous, Church Gate Station, 7-15 p.m.
Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, no Bandoliers.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., Commanding.

July 24.

No. 244—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 24th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week end-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. G. Barnes.
No. 245—PARADES:—
Tuesday 7-0 a.m. 25th instant. Rifle exercises and N. C. O.'s instructions.
Thursday 7-0 a.m. 27th instant. Physical training class and Rifle exercises.
Thursday 6-45 p.m. 27th instant. Lecture.
No. 246—LECTURE:—
On Thursday evening next the 27th instant at 6-45 p.m. sharp, Major W. W. Maxwell, R.G.A., will deliver a lecture at the Corps Headquarters entitled "Ammunition and Explosives."
No. 249—LEAVE:—
Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been granted leave of absence from 23-7-16 to 29-7-16 both dates inclusive.
No. 250—COMMANDS:—
Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., assumes command of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery from 23-7-16.
No. 251—TRANSFER:—
Captain Alfred Master, No. 4, Company, Ahmedabad, is transferred to No. 3 Company, Kirkee, with effect from 27-4-16.
NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.
Parades.—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m., Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Any members of the Corps who have prizes due to them can have the same by applying to the Sergt.-Major at Headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 25.

250.—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Co. during week ending 29th July. Next for duty "B" Co. Officers Commanding Cos. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.
251.—Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Company—Sunday, 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Cos. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Cos. Friday evenings.
"G" Co. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"A" Co. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
252.—Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
253.—Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.
254.—Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
255.—Parades.—"B" Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—
March—Way Down Indiana ..... Cremiena.
Overture—Flotte Burche ..... Suppe.
Valse—La Premier Fois ..... Webbe.
Selection—The Girl in the Train ..... Fall.
Serenata—Zingara (Op 53) ..... Barlow.
Melodies from Quacker Girl ..... Monckton.
Intermezzo—Aisha —..... Lindsay.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

LATE MR. N. J. GAMADIA.

At the third day's ceremony of the late Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Rs. 2,88,650 were announced to be given away in charity.

INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Kashgar with the outward Mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 23rd instant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper on "Kanarian Konkani Castes in Bombay. The Origin of the name Kaaorin" will be read by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

FOUND DROWNED IN A WELL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest over the body of a Hindu male about 35 years old, whose name was not known, that was found floating on Saturday morning in a well near Dhobi Talao. The Police removed the dead body to the morgue. Though information had been circulated none came forward to identify the body which was decomposed.

A verdict to the effect that the body was found floating in a well near Dhobi Talao was returned by the jury who were also of opinion that owing to the great frequency of fatalities in this particular well some covering or protection should be provided at the place.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

After excitement in the market for jute shares on Saturday owing to large orders for war bags having been placed with mills it was thought that the market for jute shares would have opened this morning with considerable strength, but such was not the case, buyers being few and only a small business was reported. Empires were dealt in largely, it is thought on speculative account, but no other shares in this section obtained much support. A fair volume of business was reported in coal shares, the prices of which ruled steady and for most part unchanged. In other directions there was no feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 10-6, 10-8, 10-12, 11; Burra Dhemo 10-4; Borrea 8-8; Central Kerkund 40; Equitable (ord) 44-4, 44-8, 45 to 46; East India 36-8 36-12; Kuardi 16-8; Lakurka 22, 22-4, 22-8; New Tetturya 8-8, 8-12; Samla 11-4, 11-8; Saltore 18.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 360, 356, 357; Auckland (ord) 151, 155; Barnagore (ord) 84; Clive (ord) 119, 117, 118; Empire (ord) 34, 34-6, 33-6, 33-10; Empire (pref) 120, 121; Fort Gloster (ord) 369; Gourepore (pref) 109-8; Hooghly (pref) 14-10, 14-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 331, 331-8, 332; Kanknarah (ord) 481, 482, 285; s.1. 477, 478, 480; Lawrence (ord) 245; s.1. 245; Lawrence (pref) 120, 121; Northbrook (ord) 28-8; Standard (pref) 108, 109.

Tea:—Bishnauth 28-8.

Miscellaneous:—Chowringhee properties (deb) 104; New Central Jute (deb) 100-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 76-10 to 76-14 (nominal) and small lots were done at Rs. 77-2 to 77-6

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 24.

Mr. Montgomery, I.C.S., is inpestigating charges of bribery against the former City Magistrate of Hyderabad, Mr. Wali Mahomed. A witness said that he filed a certain case of criminal breach of trust in Mr. Wali Mahomed's court but could not get a warrant issued until he paid Rs. 50. The City Magistrate asked for Rs. 100 but he said he was a poor men. The warrant was issued next morning. Another witness said that in a certain prosecution against him for crminal breach of trust he got off cheaply with a fine of Rs. 750 because he paid Rs. 250 to the City Magistrate.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The replay in the third round Challenge Shield competition between the 19th Battery, R.F.A., and the 1/7th Hampshires produced a tame display, the former winning by 3 goals to love in the fourth round. Contrary to expectations the 1/9th Hampshires beat the 1/7th Royal Sussex by an odd goal. At call of time the proper score was 1 all and in the extra time the Hants put in the winning goal. The 10th Middlesex went under to Calcutta after a stiff game by 3 goals to love. The score, however, was no index to the play as the Lucknow men had more of the game than Calcutta.

SAMSON CASE.

MR. CHAMBERS EXAMINED FOR DEFENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with having received bribes.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with Mr. D. S. Erulkar, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal, defended the accused.

Mr. M. S. Bharucha the Land Manager of the Improvement Trust, was further cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Witness referred to the Indian books in Bombay being generally tampered with.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that there was no personal friendship between Mr. Samson and the witness at any time. Witness took no special interest in Mr. Samson at any time. It was not true that witness was either too old or two busy to keep an effective check on Mr. Samson's work in connection with the Naorojee Hill scheme. Under the practice in the office either the land manager or the estate superintendent could ask for a report of vacating without witness's special orders. It was true that in the case of some dalwallas there was a betterment in their tenure under their new leases. It was not the result of any influence brought on the witness by Mr. Samson. Witness gave the betterment of the tenures because it was in the interests of the Trust to retain these tenants for 15 months if they accepted their conditions. It was not possible to give longer leases as the plots had to be rearranged when the Chinch Bunder Road, then under contemplation, was laid out.

What witness said regarding Mr. Samson's having spoken to him of the possible combination of the dalwallas against him, was true and he swore to it.

"AN HONEST MAN."

Mr. W. A. Chambers examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that he was an architect in Bombay practising for 26 years and had a large Indian clientele. Witness was a member of the Tribunal of Appeal. He was one of the two assessors. He had known Mr. Samson 13 years now. Witness had known him because of his appearance before the Tribunal of Appeal as an expert witness and in other capacities on numerous occasions. Witness thought that he had opportunities of forming an estimate of the accused's character. Witness thought he was an honest man. As an architect witness came into intimate contact with practising engineers. Witness had never heard any complaints from anybody as to the probity of Mr. Samson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson the witness said that in addition to giving his evidence before the witness he accompanied the Tribunal on inspections of lands. Witness's opinion as to the accused's character was based solely on the evidence given by him before the Tribunal and on his conduct in giving information to the Tribunal. Mr. Samson appeared with the legal advisers of the Trust before the Tribunal, to instruct them. His evidence and instructions were to the advantage of the Trust. Outside the Tribunal cases, witness had no experience of Mr. Samson.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinkar the witness said that the accused had a high reputation so far as he had heard.

Cross-examined again by Mr. Nicholson witness said that his personal knowledge of Mr. Samson was entirely confined to the Tribunal cases. People had gone to Mr. Chambers's office and discussed Mr. Samson. In the course of conversation they often discussed the Trust officials and Mr. Samson's name had often cropped up. The conversations had been more frequent since the case before Mr. Aston's Court came up. The gist of it was that they were all sorry for Mr. Samson and thought him a very good fellow. In the conversation witness said he thought Mr. Samson honest. As a matter of fact several architects and engineers approached witness asking him to approach one or two of the trustees and explain to them that Mr. Samson was an honest man but the witness refused to do so. Before the case before Mr. Aston, witness did not think there was any occasion for anybody to discuss Mr. Samson with him. Witness had a very high opinion of the Trust officials and Mr. Samson shared it. Mr. Samson was looked upon as an obstinate official in the interests of the Trust. Witness knew nothing about his private character and he could say nothing about it.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Chief Interpreter to the Bombay Police Courts was then called to prove some records.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR.

A Mahomedan, aged about 65, named Haji Gani Ismail, while crossing the Carnac Road with a trunk and a bundle on his head, was knocked down by a motor car which without pulling up drove away. Gani stated that the car was on the right side of the road and the horn also was sounded. But he being old and heavily laden could not escape. The victim was taken to the G. T. Hospital.

Motor taxi No. 2311 driven by Erachshaw Bomanji Forbes, knocked down one Ganpatlal Ragunathdas Sha, aged about 35, proceeding along Queen's Road yesterday opposite the Behramji Jijibhoy Institute. His right leg was fractured and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital where they detained him.

One Mirza Mahomed Jivraj was driving a motor car which knocked down one Shivram Hari (45), emerging from a liquor shop at Poibaudi and crossing the road. Shivram received a small wound on the back of his head and was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital. He had a bottle in his hand when knocked down. The car was going at a slow speed and was immediately pulled up.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" V GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground between the Gymkhana "B" and Grant Medical College, the Gymkhana winning by 59 runs. The scores were as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B".

Lees 28; Bains 23; Mason 2; Kebblewhite 25; Hawkins 22; Rampton 21; Bourne 0; Hewlett 4; McNaughten 3; Medley 0; Hogg (not out 0; Extras 4; Total 132.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Habib 9; Variava 19; Kapadia 10; Rane 0; Wagle 13; Gurthu 4; Gur Buxani 0; Kambli 2; Swami (not out) 5; Baluch 1; Engineer 3; Extras 7; Total 73.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. B.B.&C.I. RY. C. C

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Diveker, 1; B. A. Dalvi, 77; Wagle, 23; S. M. Dalvi, 10; Pai, 26; Ganpat, 3; Bhagwat, 1; C. H. Rana, (not out), 6; Rajaram, (not out), 1; Bhataodeker and M. H. Rana, did not bat; Extras, 6; Total (for seven wickets), 154.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

Colabewala, 0; Kirtiker, 5; D. K. Telang, 4; Polishwala, 2; Fido, 2; Warden, (not out), 16; Date, 9; Antia, (not out), 2; Rest did not bat; Extras 15; Total (for six wickets), 55.

GOWD SARASWAT C C. V. HINDU GYM.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 3 runs. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Jayaker, 2; Kaikmi, 1; Bhagwat, 26; Mahajan, 1; Pai, 4; Kharwa, 12; Lalji, 25; Goonjiker, 7; Chandaverker, 12; Bhataodeker, 9; Pilgaoker, 12; Varadker, 1; Extras, 5; Total, 128.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

Kantak, 10; V. Dalvi, 1; Pilgaoker, 4; S. Dalvi, 14; R. Wagle, 49; Pangarker, 1; D. Telang, 12; G. Wagle, 11; R. Telang, 7; K. Goonjiker, 3; Pagedar, 1; P. R. Dalvi, 0; Extras, 16; Total, 125.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. JOLLY C. C.

This match played on Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday, was won by the Islam Gymkhana by 65 runs. The scores:—

1. Bathia, 5; L. N. Javere, 32; M. M. Gosadia, 2; C. H. Rana, 7; M. H. Rana, 2; R. G. Munsuf, 4; M. Rajaram, 1; Divecha, 1; M. M. Kapadia, 0; D. B. Vora, 0; B. B. Dessae, 1; Extras, 9; Total, 64.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. A. Aziz, 85; C. M. Ali, 17; G. M. Parkar, 27; Syed Ibrahim, 5; P. B. Erfani, 12; S. Idroos, 5; Asmar A. Khan, 6; K. F. Thanawalla, 19; Vali Ahmed, 13; Bhasu, 5; A. R. Bustani, 0; Extras, 4; Total, 229.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. MUNICIPAL C.C.

This match played on the Islam Gymkhana ground, on Saturday, resulted in a win by 25 runs and 1 wicket for the Islam Gymkhana. The Scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Shete S. B., 11; Badarkar, 7; Mehroomjee, 19; Shete D. A., 5; Kantak, 1; Forbes, 0; Masani, 3; Joshi, 7; Vaneegara, 24; Cabinet Maker, 4; Chawdhari, 10; Extras, 8; Total, 98.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. H. Razak, 8; C. M. Ali, 17; M. H. Visram, 15; Mahamood, (not out), 52; S. M. Patel, 3; Syed Ibrahim, 6; A. H. Fyzee, 0; Vali Ahmed, 0; Idroos, 12; S. Khaikhetey, 7; Abban, did not bat; Extras, 4; Total, 124.

F. F. C. CO. C. C. V. H. M.'S CUSTOMS.

This game played on Sunday, resulted in a win for F. F. C. Co. C. C. by 29 runs. Scores:

H. M.'S CUSTOMS.

Ramrao, 0; Dudley, 0; Ganpat, 10; Pereira, 0; Khambata, 1; Edwards, 6; Cramer, 1; Walsh, 0; Hykoop, 0; Godivala, 12; Elavia, 2; Extras, 2; Total, 42.

F. F. C. CO. C. C.

Bunbury, 4; Shette, 28; Khanderao, 1; Contractor, 25; Jehangir, 0; Kaikhusru, 1; Smith, 0; Hogg, 1; Desai, 1; Wamanrao, 0; Empire, 0; Extras, 10; Total, 71.

ARYA BANDHCO C. C. V. RADIANT C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the former by 2 runs.

Scores:—

RADIANT C. C. K

Y. K. Laud 4; Dabhulkar 6; Kambali 8; R. G. Wagle 11; M. A. Shete 8; Welankar 0; Mapankar 2; Diwadkar 2; Navrekar 0; Pardeshi 27; Madgaokar 4; Extras 8; Total 80.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C.

T. H. Joshi (capt.) 13; Y. S. Dighe 11; S. N. Belsare 3; V. N. Rege 14; Bangre 11; S. R. Godambe 9; J. B. Wadekar 9; Tamane 0; V. D. Jog 0; J. N. Belsare not out 0; Khanolkar did not bat; Extras 20; Total 90.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C. V. BANDRA UNION C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the former by the big margin of 109 runs.

Scores:—

BANDRA UNION C. C.

Shingre 8; J. S. Rangnekar 11; S. S. Ragnekar 0; R. G. Olivera 0; K. M. Pagedar 0; Y. S. Rangnekar 5; B. S. Bolingdi 2; S. Y. Rege 0; Deshpande 0; David 0; Morris 2; Extras 5; Total 33.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C.

Vyas 21; V. N. Rege 11; Khanolkar 2; Bangre 13; J. B. Wadekar (capt.) not out 57; Y. S. Dighe 7; Pathare 0; P. S. Hazare 2; B. D. Pai 3; Pawaskar 3; Jukar 10; Extras 13; Total 142.

G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC CLUB V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Oval between the G. I. P. Athletic Club A team and the Elphinstone College Gymkhana A team, and resulted in a win for the latter by three wickets and 86 runs. The former scored 84 runs and the latter 170 runs for 7 wickets. For the G. I. P. team Shete, Kathok and Parakh scored 21, 20 and 10 respectively, while from the Elphinstone College, D. K. Kapadia, S. I. A. Mirza and T. A. Masani, scored 87, 55 and 11 respectively.

CHITRAPUR C. C. V. KILLICK NIXON & CO. C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Chitrapur C. C. by 49 runs.

T E ZINGARI CLUB VS. TURNER MORRISON & CO.

This match was won by the Zingari Club by 42 runs. Scores:—

TURNER MORRISON'S C. C.

Shunker, b Pruce, 10; Johnstone, b Rockley, 2; Dave, c Harwood, b Barker, 12; Suntoke, c Steard, b Barker, 5; Maganlal, c Hogan, b Lynn, 0; King, b Barker, 7; Pandurang, not out, 4; Kishnaraw, b Lynn, 0; Wamanrao, b Lynn, 0; Toddywalla, b Lynn, 1; Engineer, b Barker, 1; Extras, 4; Total, 46.

ZINGARI CLUB.

Paterson, b Dave, 0; Steard, c Shanker, b Shanker, 0; Pruce, b Shanker, 4; Harwood, b Shanker, 2; Gidney, b Santoke, 5; Lynn, c King, b Dave, 23; Barker, b Dave, 3; Reckley, c Engineer, b Dave, 13; Hogan, b Santoke, 13; Seager, not out, 12; Black, c Dave, b Shanker, 7; Extras, 6; Total, 88.

BANK OF BOMBAY VS. BOMBAY GAS CO.

The above match was played on Saturday, on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 81 runs. Scores:—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

F. Padshah, 8; Y. A. Navalkar, 11; M. Trilokekar, 15; F. Mistry, 16; F. Pawri, 38; D. Bomanjee, 2; A. M. Aubin, 8; N. S. Guzder, 4; W. S. Dharadhar, 2; W. Fraser, 2; M. S. Talpade, (not out), 0; Extras, 5; Total, 111.

BOMBAY GAS COY.

Kisarinath, 8; Sadanand, 5; C. J. Lobo, 0; Rodriques, 10; Lane, 2; Dunn, 0; Woodford, 4; Kale, (not out), 0; C. F. Lobo, 1; Dianand, 0; Choche, 0; Extras, 0; Total, 30.

TATA SONS AND CO'S C. C. V TURNER HOARE AND CO.

Played on Saturday, on the Cross Maidan the game resulted in a win to the latter by 3 wickets and 69 runs, the scores being 82 and 151 for 7 wickets, respectively.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB V. EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Played on the Improvement Trust ground on Saturday, the game resulted in a win for the Lusitanians by 9 wickets. Johnny D'Souza 26 in the first innings and 27 (not out) in the second was the highest scorer for the winners, whilst Mr. J. P. Braganca took 7 wickets for 4 runs.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB V. SARASWAT UNION C. C.

Played on the Marine Lines Maidan on Sunday, the game resulted in a win for the Lusitanians by 51 runs. Ferrao (38) for the winners and Kallianpur (16) for the losers were the highest scorers for the respective sides.

PROCTOR CHALLENGE CUP.

On Saturday last besides two teams playing in friendly matches, four other Y. M. C. A. teams engaged in inter-branch matches for the cricket championship of the Association and the holding of the Sir Henry Procter Challenge Cup. The Central Branch team met and defeated the Student Branch by 129 runs and the Byculla Branch defeated the Proctor Branch by seven wickets and 27 runs. The following are the scores:—

CENTRAL BRANCH v. STUDENTS.

Central Branch.—George 103; Laxa 5; Padgett 4; H. Hildreth 2; H. Hall 15; B. Peel 6; Crisp 0; Hildreth 0; Cowper 28; Wilson 1; Extras 11; Total 127.

Students' Branch.—W. S. Desai 1; Nevaskar 0; Appia 8; Jogliker 6; Salgamkar 0; Baker 22; Deshpande 4; Pradhan 0; K. R. Desai 0; Phatak 0; Kangneki 0; Extras 7; Total 48.

PROCTER BRANCH v. BYCULLA BRANCH

Procter Branch.—A. S. Smith 18; Shaller 6; Beyts 3; Dracott 0; Hinds 1; R. Smith 14; Chard 10; Hale 0; O'Neill 6; O'Leary 0; Jeanse 3; Extras 3; Total 64.

Byculla Branch.—Kapadia 22; Joshi 22; Nallaseth 19; Nathaneleze 14; B. R. Wasker 4; Extras 10; Total 91.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYM. V CATHOLIC GYM.

A match, won by Catholic Gymkhana by 8 wickets and 43 runs, was played on Saturday on the Poona Gymkhana ground between the two Gymkhanas, the Catholic Gymkhana team being captained by Major G. I. Greig, who contributed a well-played 48.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Adam 20; Jacoob 28; Duke 0; Coombs 1; Comer 2; Pratt 7; Holman 0; Keddie 0; Fawcett 8; Awdrey 0; Smith 1; Extra 1; Total 68.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Major Greig 48; Paes 29; Nelson De Souza (not out) 13; Max de Cruz not out 21; J. Faria McDowell, J. Pennie, G. De Silva, J. A. D'Souza, C. Gonsalves and C. Phillips did not bat; Total for 2 wickets 111.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain G. W. N. Barefoot, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain R. A. J. Berry, Northumberlands.
Captain E. W. Bird, Gloucesters.
Captain A. E. D. Bliss, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain L. C. G. Booth, West Yorkshires.
Captain J. S. T. Bradley, East Yorkshires.
Captain W. Cardenroe, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. R. Ackerley, East Surreys.
Lieut. O. N. Armstrong, Dublins.
Lieut. H. S. O. Ashington, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. F. Bird, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. P. L. Blake, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. E. G. Bowers, Northumberlands.
Lieut. C. E. Browning, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut R. O. Ackerley, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. Andrew, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. G. Badger-Clarke, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. H. P. Barrett, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Bell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. M. Bennison, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. Birch, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. D. V. Black, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Bostock, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Boucher, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Boulton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. J. Brady, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. P. Brass, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. K. Brodie, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. H. N. Brown, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Bullock, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. R. Butland, Devons.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Cameron, Devons.
Second-Lieut. V. C. Cannan, Londons.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Carrington, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Case, East Lancashires.

THE KARNATIC COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly permit me in fairness to say a few words regarding the article that appeared in your paper of the 18th instant on the question of the proposed Karnatic College.

While I fully appreciate the sincerity and the force of your demand for the early establishment of an Arts College in the Karnatic, I confess I am unable to see the justice of some of your remarks by which you have tried to press that demand on the attention of Government. Without the slightest intention to rake up any controversy, I might say,—and there are many who think with me,—that you have failed to put the saddle on the right horse, that Government, of all the people in the world, are not in the least to blame for the unfortunate delay that is taking place in the matter of this college scheme, and that, if there are any at whose doors the blame might with perfect justice be laid, it is the people and people only who first undertook to collect the popular contributions required by Government but who eventually failed to fulfil their obligations at the right time for one reason or another. No hay was made when the sun shone and it is no use now blowing the horn from beyond the heights of the Western Ghats when the people of the Karnatic themselves refuse to be disturbed in their happy slumbers or are, to say the least, busily engaged in the ludicrous affair of incriminating one another. In the normal state of things one could have, with some show of justice, urged Government to move on in the matter with the contributions already collected; but under the present financial stress brought on by the war, it is sheer madness to charge Government with negligence or indifference when the people themselves have been unpardonably remiss in the performance of their duty notwithstanding the dread necessity that is staring them in the face every moment.

As regards your remarks respecting Rao Bahadur Artal I may be permitted to observe that they are far from being what one would expect from an impartial critic. It must be remembered that when Rao Bahadur Rodda handed over to Government the amount of his collections, he did it out of his own free will and not at the request of Government. I would like to make it perfectly clear that I am not at all questioning the propriety or otherwise of Rao Bahadur Rodda's handing over the amount to Government, but what I mean is that he has only acted in a way that seemed to him best and Rao Bahadur Artal is also acting in a manner he considers most proper. It is all the same whether the money is with Rao Bahadur Artal or is deposited in the Government Treasury so long he is there ready to pay the amount of his contributions, though it be on certain conditions. But what one fails to understand is how the postponement of the establishment of the proposed college can in any way be attributed to Rao Bahadur Artal or to the retention of the money by him.

Equally irrelevant is your complaint that Government has kept the public in the dark respecting the withdrawal by Rao Bahadur Artal of his famous letter of January last and the tendering of apology by him. Government is perfectly alive to its sense of duty and does not stand in need of its policy being dictated by any body. Read between the lines, the Press Note of March last simply says that Rao Bahadur ought not to have referred in his letter to the private conversations he had with the Hon. Mr Hill. It is an affair that concerns Government and Rao Bahadur Artal alone and the public cannot, even with the greatest stretch of imagination, be made to have any connection with it.—Yours, etc.,

PANDIT R. CHIKODE.
Khadebazar, Belgaum, 21st July, 1916.

OIL-BARGES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 24.

In the course of a rain-storm on Saturday evening at Kyougchaung opposite Syriam a lighting struck two oil barges belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., to which were moored three others. Tremendons explosions followed which tore them from the moorings and one barge took fire. The force of the explosion was such that it broke the panes of glass in the Burma Oil Co's., office and caused other damages to other buildings. The corrugated iron roofs of the three barges were partially blown off. The pieces of deck and doors and stanchions of another barge were blown off to the paddy fields 200 yards from the scene of the explosion. The Port Trust and the B. O. C. launches were hard at work in saving life. Shortly after the first another explosion followed on a third moored barge by which Mr. Wilson, Captain Fraser and three khalassies were thrown into the water, all being however saved. From that barge the flames ran into the Burma Oil Co's launch Thegon where Mr. Allan of the Burma Oil Company was burnt and badly injured about the face. Mr. Forest from the launch escaped with his hair singed and a bruised ankle. The crew suffered severely, a serang, a succani and two other khalassies being badly burnt. A number of the crew and visitors to the barges were taken to hospital. Five men are missing and the three barges were completely destroyed. All the men from one barge jumped into the river on hearing the explosion and got away safely. Altogether twenty-one are injured. Two of the barges had two inches of crude oil and others had even less in them. No estimate of the amount of damage is ascertainable at present. It is said it will amount to at least a lakh of rupees.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Education and Patriotism	6
After the War Problems	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Cricket in Bombay	5
Treacher and Company	8
Samson Case	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Mr. Tilak to be Prosecuted	4
A University for Gujarat	4
Doctors and Faith	4
Casualty List	4
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3

The Editor cannot undertake to enter into any discussion, either by correspondence or otherwise, regarding letters or other contributions addressed to him for publication; nor can he guarantee to return rejected MSS. But if a sufficiently stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the return of MSS., if rejected, the same will be returned, though the Editor does not hold himself in any way responsible.

All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 25, 1916.

EDUCATION AND PATRIOTISM.

Sir Harcourt Butler's keen interest in education, a recent telegram stated, is testified to in three Resolutions which he has just issued. One of these resolutions, dealing as it does with the question of promoting a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Empire in schools, however laudable in aims, seems to be singularly superfluous. Recent celebrations of Empire Day in towns and schools in Burma, so runs the Resolution, have indicated the existence of a considerable Imperial feeling. Hitherto, according to Sir Harcourt Butler, there has been no systematic endeavour to foster and to fix this feeling. He therefore considers that the time has arrived to encourage, by co-ordination and direct methods, the growth of the Imperial idea and of a sense of personal loyalty to the King-Emperor in schools and colleges. In his opinion "every scholar and student should be taught to feel that he is a member of a world-wide Empire comprising members of numerous races and nationalities professing various religions, and all united under His Majesty the King-Emperor." For this purpose all forms of instruction, visual, ceremonial, literary, oral and dramatic, are to be utilized, and the following scheme referred to a Committee gives an outline of the methods which, he thinks, might be adopted:—

(i) The widest possible distribution of portraits of their Majesties and the Royal Family;

(ii) the provision of Union Jacks for all schools, with instruction concerning the Union Jack, flag drill and action songs with flags; lessons in saluting the flag and the hoisting of the flag on imperial anniversaries;

(iii) the special celebration of Empire Day commencing with parades and loyal speeches, followed by fetes, tournaments, visits to museums, zoological gardens, interesting places or monuments, waterfalls, or objects of natural beauty;

(iv) celebrations of special occasions such as the King's and Queen's Birthdays, Durbar Day, and other suitable historical anniversaries;

(v) the introduction of items of imperial significance in such functions as "speech days," "opening days," "prize-givings" and other school and college events;

(vi) cinema or magic lantern exhibitions of royal processions, incidents in Royal public and private life, Imperial events, State ceremonies, the Army and Navy, and the leading centres of the Empire;

(vii) visits, when possible, to places of interest, parades or reviews of troops, docks and ships (especially war ships);

(viii) the teaching of songs and poems inculcating the Imperial spirit, love of country, or other patriotic motives;—a competition with suitable rewards to endeavour to obtain a national song suitable for Burma as part of the Empire;

(ix) history, geography and reading lessons on the structure, growth, extent, importance and meaning of the Empire, and the relation of Burma to the Empire;

(x) systematic lectures by teachers and lecturers on various aspects of the Empire and the Imperial idea;

(xi) the preparation of suitable text-books.

(xii) the performance of patriotic plays, especially those touching on events in Imperial and Burmese history.

Every one must sympathise with and approve of the object aimed at, and some of the methods suggested can hardly fail to command universal acceptance. Nevertheless, it is open to doubt whether patriotism,—of the country, much less of an Empire,—can be taught to boys and girls in schools. It is not a ready-made, cut-and-dried subject like grammar or algebra. It is not, as somebody has well said, an exact science about which there is no disputing outside lunatic asylums. Apart altogether from the all-important fact that there are about as many shades and varieties of patriotism as of religion, it is obvious that patriotism taught by salutation of flags and the howling of songs must be a poor thing indeed. Harmless infants may possibly be drilled into bumptious little patriots along these lines,—but there is, as likely as not, a danger that thus taught, patriotism may end in boring children as insufferably as poetry when forced in a manner to make it either hated or ridiculous as is not unoften done in schools. Even the most flag-wagging circles would not doubt Mr. Kipling's patriotism, but it is well to remember that this great poet of Imperialism has given in one of the chapters of "Stalky and Co.," a beautiful derisive satire of the kind of patriot who attempts to impress an assembly of schoolboys with his flags and his mouthings. These things do not belong to the realities of patriotism, but to its bombast. A schoolboy learns more of the realities of patriotism from stories of national heroes of his own and other countries which he reads in the ordinary course of things than from a thousand orations made up of the rags and tags of leading articles. As a recent writer has said, he is instinctively a patriot, and everything, except the professors of patriotism, conspires to make him so. His earliest patriotism is the patriotism of his school, and from loving his school more than any other school, he unconsciously and as surely finds himself loving his village or town more than any other village or town, and, finally, his country and his Empire more than any other. All this is human and inevitable. And no mechanical schooling or drilling is needed to produce this love of school or village or town or country. What education can do, and should be made to do, is to direct it into noble and not ignoble channels.

AFTER THE WAR PROBLEMS.

A few weeks ago we reproduced in these columns the very interesting and informing financial statistics of the annual exports of British capital, from the yearly savings of the British people, to British Colonies and possessions and foreign countries, furnished to the "Economist" by its well-known correspondent "F. W. H." In its issue of 24th June last, our London contemporary has another informing article on the same subject from the same pen. The writer on this occasion discourses on the all-important topic of capital which may be made available by the United Kingdom to the Colonies, to India, to America and foreign Europe and the East, after the war. But first we shall exhibit in a summarised form what he calls the "geographical distribution" of the new capital in 1913, that is, the year immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. Here are the figures:—

		Million £.
1.	Capital issued at Home, U. Kingdom.	35.95
2.	" to Colonies	72.31
3.	" to India and Ceylon	3.83
4.	" to Foreign Europe	11.95
5.	" to Foreign America	60.11
6.	" to Foreign Far East	12.39
	Total	196.54

Practically Great Britain supplied out of the savings of the British people, say, in round figures, 200 millions sterling in 1913. The writer observes that the capital accumulations, the profits and savings of the community, were a great mainstay of Great Britain's foreign trade. What may she spare in future, say for some years, after the close of the war? In the first place, very much will depend on the annual interest charge payable on the colossal national debt now being incurred. The longer the war lasts the greater will be the debt and therefore the greater the interest charge. That signifies heavier taxation, specially the income tax and the super-tax. The immediate effect of such taxation will be a diminished accumulation of the annual savings of capital available for home and foreign borrowers. The opinion of "F. W. H." is that in the event of the war ending by the autumn of the current year, the new war debt charge may not exceed 80 or 90 millions sterling. In that case, other things being the same, the annual surplus for investment in new securities would be reduced to £100 million. This is deemed rather an underestimate by optimist financiers who count upon a reduction in expenditure on luxuries, and increased production which harder labour may bring. Even assuming the optimistic view, there is still, *per contra*, the charge, at least of 30 millions in pensions to disabled soldiers and to the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors and officers who have died in the field and at sea. Moreover, there may not be so much of the labouring population going immediately to hard work. Half a million of the best workers will be found to be physically incapacitated or invalided. Then, there will be less profits on account of the contraction of foreign trade, specially with the countries of the enemy, not to speak of those which have been indirectly impoverished. "F. W. H." says: "We must remember that floating as well as fixed capital has been mortgaged on a colossal and quite unparalleled scale. Look at the mass of Treasury Bills and short term liabilities of all kinds. Look also at the depreciated paper currencies of all Continental belligerents, and the vast exertions which will be necessary to restore them." At the end of August next, the huge war expenditure, after deducting profits of contractors, which come back into circulation, will be 9,000 millions! This, too, without allowing for the appalling loss of life and the immense destruction of property in Belgium, Poland, Galicia, Serbia, Turkish Armenia, the Trentino, on the sea, and so on. In view of these stern facts it stands to reason that there will be less money than before forthcoming for new enterprises in the country itself, apart from the needed funds which the Colonies, India and other British possessions would like to obtain.

Notes of the Day.

Shades of Robert Knight!

The detection and punishment of crime is being reduced to a beautifully simple process in Bengal. "A perusal of the resolution on the Calcutta police administration report," says the "Statesman,"

"will not incline the general public to endorse the outcry which has been raised by the Bengali newspapers over certain arrests in connection with the latest anarchist murder in Calcutta. The report indicates that during the year 1915 a dozen anarchist crimes, including assassination and robbery, were perpetrated in Calcutta, and that in scarcely any case,—in no case of murder certainly,—have the perpetrators been brought to justice by the ordinary process of the law. The resolution indicates, however, that the Defence of India Act has enabled the authorities to lay a few of these miscreants by the heels. Thus some of the men who took part in the dacoity with murder committed at Garden Reach in February, 1915, were tracked down *in spite of the fact that no bystander could identify them* and are now interned.

The italics are ours. But comment on this appalling state of affairs is beyond us. No trial, no evidence, no identification,—but the assertion of the police, and people are clapped into jail amid the plaudits of the journal that was founded by Robert Knight!

A Voracious Jehu.

We have received the following for publication from Mr. F. D. McAlpin:—

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before the Honorary Magistrates Mr. F. D. McAlpin charged a gharrywallah with demanding excessive fare. The complainant engaged the gharry at Colaba Station driving to Cornaglia's, waited half an hour and returned to Lower Colaba paying the driver Rs 1-4. As usual Jehu demanded more. It subsequently appeared at the Court that the legal fare was fourteen annas i.e. 6 annas to Watson's Hotel or University Stand, six annas return, and two annas half-an-hour waiting. The Honorary Magistrates fined the accused rupees ten out of which two rupees was awarded as compensation to the complainant which Mr. McAlpin desired should be put in the Police Poor-Box. The gharrywallah receiving his just fare of fourteen annas, six annas being returned to complainant.

We regret we cannot do justice to the occasion. It would require the pen of a Dickens adequately to describe the scene in Court, when the worthy Magistrates vindicated the law by fining the insolent gharrywalah nearly a month's wagges, and ordered two rupees to be paid to the public-spirited Mr. McAlpin as compensation,—not to speak of the latter's noble conduct in placing the two rupees in the Poor-Box.

Four Pence an Hour!

Mr. McAlpin was able to retire from the Court with the feeling of a public duty well and nobly performed and charity generously benefited, by the immense amount of trouble to which he had been put by this voracious Jehu. And the latter is no doubt a sadder and a wiser man. But when one learns of the trumpery fare that a gharrywalah can legally earn for such an outing, and remembers that, in spite of the great increase in the cost of living, he gets no more to-day than he did half-a-century ago, one is at least able to understand why he persistently tries to get a bit more than his legal due. Is there anywhere else in the world where a hackney-carriage driver gets little more than four-pence an hour waiting charge? No wonder that even the horses sometimes strike!

War Crimes of the Magyars.

The world knows by now of the extent of the war savagery practised by the Teutonic Hun against the defenceless civilian populations of the conquered cities and villages of Belgium and Northern France. In speaking, however, of Germany's ally, Austria, a distinction is generally made, to the credit of the latter, in regard to the treatment usually meted out by Austrian soldiery to the non-military people, especially to women and children, in the occupied territories of Serbia and Russia. The spirit of Hate for the sake of Hate, which characterises the whole German nation including both the civilian and military classes, is stated to be singularly absent among the Austrian people. But it seems that not all the Austrian soldiery are of the irreproachable type, and that the Hungarians or Magyar sections thereof, have had their hands dipped in the blood of the innocent and defenceless among their foes to an extent equal to that of the Huns of the north.

Frightful Atrocities.

In a report based on the depositions made by Hungarian prisoners in Serbia, Prof. Reiss, a distinguished French savant, comes to the conclusion that "the Hungarian officers were everywhere the most ferocious." Another eye-witness, a neutral American journalist, Mr. John Reed, of the "Metropolitan Magazine," speaks thus of the Magyar soldiery:—

At the time of the first Austro-Hungarian invasion (in Serbia) many people had remained in Chabatz, trusting that they would be safe. But the soldiers were loosed like wild beasts in the city, burning, pillaging, raping. We saw the gutted Hotel de Europe, and the blackened and mutilated church where 3,000 men, women, and children were penned up together without food or water for four days, and then divided into two groups—one sent back to Austria as prisoners of war, the other driven ahead of the army as it marched south against the Serbians. There was one picture taken at the village of Lechnitza showing more than a hundred women and children chained together, their heads struck off and lying in a separate heap. At Kravitza old men, women, and children were tortured and fiendishly outraged, then butchered. At Yvremovatz fifty people were herded into a cellar and burned alive. To be perfectly fair, let me say that everywhere we were told that it was the Hungarians, and not the Austrian Germans, who had committed these atrocities. The Austrian themselves seemed to have behaved fairly well; they paid for what they took, and did not bother peaceable civilians.

Swearing in the Army.

It would be absurd to state that the practice of swearing prevails in the British army to any greater extent than it does among soldiers of other Allied nations or among the enemy. Recently, the well-known writer who calls himself "Artifex," wrote in the "Manchester Guardian" adverting to the evil of swearing to which, according to him, not only the average Tommy in the trenches, but even officers of the rank of lieutenants are found to be addicted, adding to the horrors of trench life. "Artifex" stated that numerous complaints in this respect have come from new recruits with a pious or ethical turn of mind, and from chaplains who had been to the front. The case was mentioned of a lieutenant, who "was famous up and down twenty miles of front for his talk." All this may be true, but we suppose prototypes of this worthy officer might be found on all fronts in the trenches of friends and foes alike. So far as the testimony of chaplains is concerned, Dean Welldon of Manchester has come forward to say that neither in England nor in France have the chaplains in the camps he had visited made any special complaint to him about the evil. The Dean then gives the following story taken from a recently published narrative of war to show how personal influence is being exercised even in trenches:—

Some of them are pretty rough, but it is wonderful how they yield to the refining power of battle. There was one trench where the language was pretty sulphurous. One day they lost their lieutenant, a great favourite, by a shell which wounded him mortally and kicked a lot of sandbags on top of him. The men set to work like maniacs, pulling away the sandbags and cursing horribly. He heard them, and said, "Don't swear, men; that does no good." They were his last words. It is a fact that an oath in that trench was a worse crime than cowardice from that day forward.

The Law Course in Madras.

The Resolution passed by the Senate of the Madras University requesting the Faculty of Law to consider and report whether it is not expedient and desirable to revert to the old scheme of a two-years' course instead of the present one of three years, will, it is to be hoped, achieve the object in view, in spite of the opposition of members of what may be called the official class in the Senate. The Law course in Madras was, like that in Bombay, a two-years' one till last year. But the Faculty of Law, led by Sir John Wallis and Sir Sankaran Nair, for reasons which were not clearly expressed at the time, and, in spite of the opposition of a large section of the legal profession, extended the period of training by one year, by rushing the changed regulation through the Law Faculty. The change has never been popular either with the profession or the student world. The Madras High Court Vakils' Association, which contains the ablest lawyers in the Presidency, has strongly protested against the change. Moreover, the situation has become anomalous seeing that the course in Bombay extends over only two years,—a circumstance which led a considerable number of Law students to emigrate from Madras to Bombay. It is unreasonable that the course of training for the same degree should extend over different periods in different places.

A Great New Russian Newspaper.

According to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," a new daily newspaper of immense wealth and powerful backing is shortly to be started in Petrograd. The appearance in Russia of this organ which will be an addition to that European press constellation of which the stars of first magnitude are papers like "The Times," the "Temps," the "Frankfurter Zeitung," and the "Neue Freie Presse" will be recognised as no mere minor event. The name of the paper has not yet been settled, nor the exact date of publication. The moving spirit in the new venture is believed to be

M. Protopopoff, vice-president of the Duma, who is a millionaire, one of the greatest textile manufacturers of Russia, and on the board of several great banks. During the war he has revealed his splendid organising ability in unifying Russian industrial effort on a gigantic scale. The paper, moreover, will have the backing of the two most powerful financial groups in Russia,—the Russian-Asiatic Bank and the International Bank of Trade and Industry. The paper will be generally of Liberal tendency, but its most definite aim will be to organise Russian industry and promote Russian trade relations with the Allied countries. It will not aim merely at the formation of offensive capitalist syndicates, but will try for a "modus vivendi" with labour, and, generally, will take the view that only well-paid, highly skilled, and strongly organised labour produces the best effort. According to report many of the leading Russian writers, including Maxim Gorky, will be enlisted in the service of the new paper, which, from the strength of its financial and literary backing, should prove to be one of the great newspapers of Europe.

Prisoners of War as Apostles of Kultur.

In a leading article the "Vossische Zeitung," enters a strong plea for teaching the war prisoners the German language—not, indeed, by compulsion, but by inducement:

Should we succeed in gaining ten or twenty thousand prisoners for instruction in the German language, we shall have gained just as many messengers of the German genius in enemy countries. Whether they want it or not, once they have learned our language it would become impossible for them to speak so unjustly about us at home as they probably did before. They would, after the war, from time to time read a German book or paper, and would be compelled to draw conclusions and learn that not everything is gold which shines in their country, and not everything is pitch which looks dark in ours.

The writer is fully convinced of the political success of his scheme for in his opinion a great deal of abuse levelled at Germany in the past was due to the lack of knowledge of her language:—

This knowledge of a language leads to a juster appreciation of a nation speaking that language,—a fact which is confirmed by our own experience. Those who are able to speak, or even only fluently to read, English, French, Russian, or Italian, are almost invariably more impartial judges of these nations than those who do not know these languages; indeed, the Tower of Babel and what followed was the greatest disaster that ever happened to mankind.

The Karnatak College.

We have been obliged to curtail by a good deal Mr. Chikodi's letter on this subject, appearing in another column retaining only the relevant portions thereof. Mr. Chikodi's charges against us can be reduced to three. First that we should blame Government if the people of the Karnatak have failed to collect the two lakhs named as necessary to start the Karnatak College; second, that we should not blame Rao Bahadur Artal for not yet handing over to Government the lakh that he has collected in aid of the college; and third, that since the Government demand for the withdrawal of Rao Bahadur Artal's letter "is an affair that concerns Government and R. B. Artal alone," we were presumptuous in demanding to know if Mr. Artal has apologised and withdrawn his letter. To the first charge, we have to repeat that the non-provision of a first-grade college in a whole division of the Presidency comprising no less than six districts, is a blot on the administration, for tolerating which there can be no excuse for a progressive Government at this time of day, and Government cannot shift their responsibility by simply saying that the public of the Karnatak have failed to collect the two lakhs needed. If the present financial stringency stands in the way of a full-fledged college, why not make a beginning with a second grade college with the Rs. 170,000 already collected as we have suggested. Secondly, in regard to Mr. Artal's delay in handing over the amount to Government, we fail to understand what stands in the way of his doing so. That delay is delaying a move on the part of the Government also, since they will not know, "officially" at least, where they stand. Thirdly, after the Government's public condemnation of Rao Bahadur Artal's mischievous letter in their Press Note and the publicly made demand that he should withdraw his letter and apologise for having published it, it is preposterous to state that the affair is the concern of Mr. Artal and Government alone.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

BRITISH HEAVILY ENGAGED.

RUSSIANS CROSS WESTERN EUPHRATES.

THE RIGA STRUGGLE.

Fighting was resumed on the whole front from Pozieres to Guillemont. Near Pozieres, the outer German works were carried by Australians and Territorials. Violent fighting is proceeding, and a greater portion of the village is in British hand.

There has been artillery firing on the Somme. A night attack against the French positions, south of Soye court, collapsed under fire.

"Everything is at stake" is a recurring phrase in an inspired letter from the front to which prominence is given by a German semi-official organ.

After four days' uninterrupted fighting on the Riga positions the struggle has abated, the Russians requiring to consolidate the ground gained and the Germans needing reinforcements from other sectors.

The Russians have captured Fol in the Caucasus, have crossed the Western Euphrates and are engaging important forces eastward of Rewanduz.

Scotland, northward of the line from Loch Alsh to Inverness inclusive, has been declared a special military area.

At midnight on Saturday some British light naval forces sighted three enemy destroyers near the Noordhinder Lightship. The enemy was repeatedly hit but succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast. Subsequently there was a running fight with six enemy destroyers off Schoueven Bank.

Official and Personal.

We are asked to state that at the request of several friends, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., has consented to his being nominated for election to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. N. J. Gamadia among the trustees of the funds and properties of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay.

Sir George Barnes and the Hon. Mr. C E. Low arrived at Calcutta yesterday evening after visiting the collieries and attending a meeting of the Indian Mining and Geological Institute at Asansol. Sir Thomas Holland also arrived by the same train Sir George will remain in Calcutta till Saturday.

Prof. Ram Pershad Khosla, Principal of the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore, has been appointed to the Indian Educational Service and posted to the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, as Professor of History.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT POZIERES.

A LARGE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE CAPTURED.

VIOLENT BATTLE AT POZIERES.

ENEMY'S OUTWORKS CARRIED.

NO DEFINITE PROGRESS YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

A communiqué from General Haig this afternoon says:—The battle was resumed to-day on the whole front from Pozieres to Guillemont. Near Pozieres the outer German works were carried by Australians and Territorials.

Fighting has reached the stage of intense violence. Territorials and Australians attacking from the south-west and south-east respectively carried the German outerwork at Pozieres by assault shortly after midnight. Violent fighting is now proceeding in the village, where the Germans are resisting desperately with a large number of machine-guns.

Fighting is equally intense on other parts of the front. No definite progress has yet been reported. At one time in the morning we had recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the enemy regained the northern end of the village. Similarly, the outskirts of Guillemont have already twice changed hands.

In the neighbourhood of Pozieres we captured a number of prisoners.

FURTHER PROGRESS NEAR POZIERES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

General Haig to-night reports that we have further progressed in the neighbourhood of Pozieres. Between Pozieres and Guillemont the battle continues with intense violence.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES SECURED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

A British communiqué says:—Apart from continuous shelling by both sides a night of comparative calm followed yesterday's fighting. Repeated counter-attacks by the enemy between High Wood and Guillemont, yesterday, gained no advantage. Our artillery and machine guns inflicted very heavy casualties.

Our troops secured important advantages in the neighbourhood of Pozieres in spite of stubborn defence. A large portion of the village fell into our hands. We captured here two guns and sixty prisoners.

ANZACS' SUCCESS AT POZIERES.

FRESH GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter's representative wiring from the Press Camp in France says:—

After a heavy bombardment yesterday, the British and Anzacs attacked towards Pozieres and Guillemont. Despite desperate resistance by the enemy the Anzacs succeeded in establishing themselves at Pozieres, where they are consolidating their line. It is reported that the casualties have been comparatively light.

West of the village the British also successfully advanced, but on the right of Pozieres wire entanglements were found to have been insufficiently destroyed and we were consequently checked by a heavy machine-gun fire. Nevertheless, we gained a footing in Guillemont, but owing to determined enemy counter-attacks we were unable to maintain our advance.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

Progress generally continues satisfactory, especially in the neighbourhood of Pozieres and along the road through the village northwards, along which we are reported to be established.

INTERDEPENDENT POSITIONS

GUILLEMONT HAMMERED BY ARTILLERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 22nd July:—The correspondent of "The Times" at the front hazards the conjecture that the Foureaux and Delville Woods and Guillemont must be taken and held together, since they are sufficiently interdependent to make the occupation of all of them necessary before our hold on the plateau is complete.

Guillemont is a village which is understood to have been strongly fortified just south of the Water Farm where our line turns north-west through Delville towards Foureaux Wood.

The correspondent mentions that our artillery have hammered Guillemont, but he does not know whether this has been done in preparation for an infantry attack.

Telegrams from Holland state that the Germans have reinforced the western front during the last three weeks with 3,40,000 men consisting of 100,000 fresh reserves from depots and 2,40,000 recovered wounded.

"EVERYTHING IS AT STAKE."

THE GRAVITY OF THE HOUR.

GERMAN SEMI-OFFICIAL PAPER'S CONFESSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, July 22.

"Everything is at stake" is a recurring phrase in an inspired letter from the front to which prominence is given by the German semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung."

The letter says:—"The battle surpasses the imagination. The Russians, rejuvenated and re-equipped, have overrun the eastern wall, thus relieving the Italians, and France, reborn, is pouring with the British a hurricane of iron on the Somme."

The writer says that the army is doing its duty magnificently, but wonders if people at home realise the gravity of the hour when the flower of the nation is facing the British, Russian and French hordes.

ENEMY DESTROYERS ATTACKED.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.

The Admiralty announces that some of our light forces at midnight of July 22nd sighted three enemy destroyers near the Noordhinder Lightship. The enemy was repeatedly hit but succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast. Our casualties were one officer and one man slightly wounded.

Subsequently there was a running fight with six enemy destroyers off Schoueven Bank, but we sustained no damage or casualties.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE SOMME.

COLLAPSE UNDER FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 23.

This afternoon's communiqué reports artillery firing on the Somme. A night attack against our positions south of Soyecourt collapsed under our fire.

There has been bombardment at Fleury and grenade throwing on the outskirts of Chepel-Saint-Efine.

An enemy attack at Les Eparges was repulsed by machine-gun fire.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN THE AIR

SEVERAL STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 24.

A communiqué says:—There was a fairly lively cannonade north of the Somme.

French aircraft on the 21st bombarded the station at Vigneulles, and the same night the stations at Thionville, where three great fires broke out, Arnaville, Laon and Sainterne. The following night they again bombarded Thionville, making a total of 115 bombs dropped.

On the morning of the 22nd 12 French aircraft bombed the station and barracks at Mulheim. While returning they fought a squadron of German aircraft, bringing down four. Two French machines were forced to land in the German lines.

German artillery and aircraft bombarded Belfort but only did material damage.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BOMBS BELFORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 22.

Last night's communiqué said that there had been nothing to report since the morning. A German aeroplane bombed Belfort. The damage done was insignificant.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON RIGA FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

A THOUSAND MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 23.

A communiqué says that on the Riga front, an intense artillery duel is taking place. Enemy attacks have been repulsed north-east of Smorgon and also on the Stokhod.

It is snowing in the Carpathians. On the road from Delatyn to Marmarosziget we took 488 prisoners. Altogether a thousand Austrians and Germans have been captured on various fronts.

Yesterday's communiqué should have read, "Russians have captured the heights of Vorokhta on the Marmarosziget road, instead of the heights of Marmarosziget."

THE RIGA STRUGGLE.

A REST UL SPELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 24.

After four days' uninterrupted fighting on the Riga positions the struggle has abated, the Russians requiring to consolidate ground gained and the Germans needing reinforcements from other sectors.

The Russians have repelled the Germans from Ikskull to the Gulf of Riga. Their success is most important in the Kemern region, where the Russians have advanced twelve miles westward.

VIENNA ALARMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Vienna reports claim that frontier fighting on July 19th ended in Austria's favour.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent learns from Hungary that 18,000 persons left Brody in panic. Half a million refugees from Bukovina are encamped in the Carpathians. Alarm has spread all over Hungary.

METHODICAL AND DOGGED OFFENSIVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd July, says:—

The British advance was pushed as far as the Foureaux Wood from which the enemy were driven, though by a counter-attack with gas shells he was able to regain the northern half while the British retain the southern half. The wood has a value because it stands on the highest point of the ridge which the British have been attacking. Once the ridge is gained the country is more open beyond and it slopes gently downwards towards the north. The rate of progress during the present week has been slower, but it appears to be solid. The expected German counter-attacks made no marked impression on the new front and have not checked the British methodical and dogged offensive. German comments on the battle of the Somme show that Germany is beginning to realise that she had miscalculated the potential strength of Great Britain as a military power in Continental warfare. The Germans counter-attacked the positions the French captured south of Soyecourt, but the assaulting battalion was decimated. The battle then quieted down and the French are consolidating the gains, for both the Allies realise that this offensive will be a long drawn out operation and each makes sure of being able to go forward before he begins an attack. Only violent cannonades are reported before Verdun, but infantry attacks are expected.

The sixth month of the battle of Verdun has begun, but the enemy has not succeeded in driving the French of their freedom of action. The enemy has lost half a million men before Verdun, yet his progress of the first three days has not advanced more than a mile and a quarter.

STRANDED ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHIP DISCOVERY TO BE SENT TO RESCUE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

It is officially announced that Government has decided to despatch the Hudson Bay Company's ship Discovery especially built for Antarctic exploration, which has been placed at the Admiralty's disposal, to relieve the members of Shackleton's expedition stranded on Elephant Island, if they are not rescued before the Discovery, which is fitting out at Devonport, is ready to sail.

Lieut.-Commander James Fairweather, an experienced icemaster, has been appointed to command the vessel.

OPERATIONS IN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE FOL.

WESTERN ENPHRATES CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 23.

To-night's communiqué says on the Caucasus front we captured Fol, westward of Trebizond and Kelkid, midway between Gumushkhane and Erzindjan.

We crossed the Western Euphrates and are engaging important forces eastward of Rewanduz.

OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 24

A communiqué says:—The offensive in the Caucasus continues. Six guns were captured at Gumishkhaneh. Two hundred Turks were taken prisoners on the heights of Balabandalan, west of Gumishkhaneh. There have been some skirmishes with the Kurds in the direction of Bagdad.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KIALKI TCHEVLI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Russian official statement says that Kialki Tchevli, midway between Gumishkaneh and Erzingan has been captured. An enemy offensive east of Revanduz has been repulsed.

TURKISH AEROPLANES APPEAR OVER SUEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

CAIRO, July 23.

Turkish aeroplanes have bombed Suez and a bomb was dropped on Port Tewfik.

BRITISH INDIAN AND OVERSEAS FORCES.

KING APPROVES SILVER BADGE FOR WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The King has approved the issue of a silver badge to omcers and men of the British Indian and Overseas forces who have served at home or abroad in the present war and who have relinquished commissions or been discharged on account of age or wounds or sickness caused by military service. The badge may also be awarded to regular and volunteer nurses and medical men who have performed military service.

It bears the words: "For King and Empire, Services rendered." A circle, an inch and a quarter is diameter, circumscribes the Imperial cypher, which is surmounted by the crown. The badge must be worn with mufti only.

A similar notification has been made by the Admiralty.

TRAGIC END OF "PREPAREDNESS PARADE."

6 KILLED AND 29 INJURED BY BOMB AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.

Six persons have been killed and 29 injured by a bomb explosion among the spectators of the "Preparedness Parade."

The bomb was concealed in a suitcase placed in front of a house, which was demolished. Several persons received a postcard conveying a warning, which was, however, disregarded.

NORTHERN SCOTLAND.

DECLARED A SPECIAL MILITARY AREA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 23.

Scotland, northward of the line from Loch Alsh to Inverness inclusive, has been declared, a special military area. Apart from the ordinary inhabitants of it and of adjacent areas, visitors will not be allowed without the permit of the commandant and railways may not book passengers not provided with a permit.

NEW BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 23.

Rev. Frank Woods, Vicar of Bradford, has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

HOW INDIA WENT TO WAR.

EVERYTHING ASKED FOR GIVEN.

THE FORCES DESPATCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 21st July:—

Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons on the Mesopotamian debate said, in August 1914 two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry were sent to France and two brigades were sent later.

A division was sent to Mombassa. After war was declared by Turkey two divisions were sent to Mesopotamia. A brigade of cavalry and a division of infantry were sent to Egypt. All these were sent complete with transport, ambulance and hospital arrangements.

Everything that was asked for was given by the Government of India and three divisions were mobilised on India's frontier. If something went wrong in Mesopotamia, the Commons must not think that Mesopotamia was all that India contributed.

The Government of India, like the British Government, though with infinitely less resources, had to improvise and organise for an effort larger and different from any expected.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Kitchener Fund now amounts to £60,000. Queen Mary has given £250, Queen Alexandra £250 and Lord Lansdowne £100.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 23.

The Danish motor-vessel Samsoe has been shelled by a submarine and has been towed into the Tyne in a waterlogged condition.

The Swedish sailing-ships Juno and Ida and the Norwegian sailing-ship Bams have been sunk.

The French steamer Cettois has been sunk. The crew have been landed at Algiers.

PREMIER ON BELGIUM'S DELIVERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Mr. Asquith spoke at the celebration of Independence Day at the Albert Hall. He said Belgium's deliverance would come before long. Britons would ever be proud to share therein.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S NEW TITLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The King has permitted Sir Edward Grey for personal and family reasons to assume the dignity of Viscount and title of Viscount Grey of Falloden in lieu of the Earldom.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

A FAMOUS CHEMIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 23.

The death of the chemist Sir William Ramsay is announced.

In the death of Sir Williams Ramsay, there passes away one of the foremost chemists of the day, whose researches in physical chemistry specially have contributed considerably to the expansion of the science. Sir William's early training was in his own city of Glasgow. For about two years (1870-72) he went to work under R. Fittig at Tubingen. Then he returned to Glasgow and served as a tutorial assistant in chemistry at the University till 1880, when he was raised to the chair of chemistry of the same University, becoming principal in the following year, and in 1887 he succeeded A. W. Williamson as professor of chemistry at University College, London. His earlier work was mainly concerned with organic chemistry and he published researches on picoline and its derivatives in 1876-78 and on quinine and its decomposition products in 1878-79. Later his attention was taken up with questions of physical and inorganic chemistry, such as the properties of liquids. In 1894 he was associated with Lord Rayleigh in the discovery of argon, and in the following year he found in certain rare minerals such as cleveite the gas helium, which till that time had only been known on spectroscopic evidence as existing in the sun. In 1893 his work with Morris William Travers enabled him to announce the existence in the atmosphere of three new gases, neon, krypton and xenon. Turning to the study of radio activity, he noticed its association with the minerals which yield helium, and in support of the hypothesis that that gas is a disintegration product of radium he proved in 1903 that it is continuously formed by the latter substance in quantities sufficiently great to be directly cognizable in the spectroscope. In addition to editing a series of "Text-books of Physical Chemistry," Sir William also published, among other books, "A System of Chemistry" in 1891, "The Gases of the Atmosphere", 1896, and Modern Chemistry" 2 vols., 1901. Sir William, who was 64 years of age at the time of his death, was created, K.C.B. in 1902.

TREACHER AND COMPANY.

TO BE VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP.

MR. S. N. GAZDAR APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Ltd., was held yesterday, when Mr. Byramji Warden occupied the chair.

After the acting manager, Mr. W. Carrs, had read the notice, the chairman moved the first resolution:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

He said:—

Before I joined the board in 1914 I was of opinion that liquidation was the most beneficial course to be taken in the interests of the shareholders, and the more I looked into the matter carefully my convictions became deeper. Soon after joining the board I brought the same proposition before it, but with the exception of Mr. D. F. Wadia no one was prepared to support me and being in minority I allowed my proposition to stand over until the new board was formed. When the new board was formed, I found a staunch supporter in Mr. N. N. Saher but was disappointed to find that no one else was prepared to support it. Then there was no alternative left but to wait for a year longer. However that year was employed in closing the Poona Branch and curtailing some principal items of expenditure. It was not without difficulty that the board could be persuaded to let the second and third floors of this building to Messrs. Payne & Co. at Rs. 1,500 per month. The services of some of the servants and assistants were dispensed with. One of them in defiance of the orders of the board and the order of the manager insisted upon carrying on jewellery business without books. As soon as it came to my notice I insisted upon an immediate dismissal but had to wait for three months before I could succeed with the then board to agree with me. It is unnecessary to add that during this interval a great amount of mischief was done and the Company sustained a heavy loss. Another man, Mr. James, was prosecuted and convicted for misappropriation. All on a sudden however the turning point came and Mr. S. N. Gazdar was elected by you as a member of the board. After his appointment numerous changes took place all of which had the effect of bettering the position of the shareholders. Not a day passed without something useful being done by him.

The Chairman then detailed the valuable services of Mr. Gazdar and referred to the unbusinesslike ways in which the business was carried on in the past without books in some departments.

The chairman next referred to the advantages of liquidation and said:—

If liquidation had been decided upon in 1911 Rs. 1,000 per share would have been pocketed by the shareholders for each share. This sum of Rs. 1,000 invested at 6 per cent. per annum simple interest would have brought Rs. 300 more by way of interest—in all Rs. 1,300. By the liquidation being delayed for five years we are likely to get Rs. 825 per share instead of Rs. 1,300. Rs. eight lakhs represent the loss by the delay in liquidation for five years. After these facts and figures can there be any opposition to liquidation by any sane and right thinking person? Even if we omit the item of interest, you will be surprised to find that the reserve fund which was Rs. 614,326-5-4 on 31st March, 1911, dwindled down to Rs. 504,114-12-1 at the end of 1915 from which again Rs. 20,000 are further deducted and taken to the profit and loss account. And the balance sheet of 1916 which I hope to submit before you in a few days will show a further loss of at least Rs. 75,000 without counting the item of the rents of the premises. This sum practically diminishes the reserve fund to that extent. The reserve fund which was Rs. 614,326-5-4 on 31st March, 1911, is thus diminished by Rs. 1,35,211-9-8. Does this show a very prosperous state of affairs and would it be proper now to charge any one with vandalism who insists upon shutting up such a ruinous business?

Referring to dividends in recent years, Mr. Warden said that looking from any point of view there was no escape from the conclusion that further loss and mischief must be stopped. Mr. Warden next referred to certain misrepresentations made at one time by interested persons to alienate the sympathy of the European shareholders and the European public generally. But it must be said to the credit of these European shareholders that as soon as they came to know the real state of affairs they voted in favour of liquidation. Many of them had written letters to Mr. Gazdar appreciating in very warm terms the services rendered by him. In about a thousand proxies in favour of liquidation they will find names of eminent Europeans and non-Parsis. As against this host of proxies in favour of liquidation amounting to about one thousand, there was not one against liquidation, European or otherwise.

In conclusion Mr. Warden hoped the resolution will be carried not only by an overwhelming majority but unanimously and without one dissenting voice.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

In seconding the proposition Mr. Shapurji N. Gazdzar gave a short history of the Company from its commencement up to the present date.

Ever since this Company came into existence and up to 1904 the Board of Directors was monopolised by Europeans and no Indian shareholder was considered competent to represent the shareholders on the Board of Directors. Whatever their opinion of Indians, European Directors of those days were noble-minded, large-hearted, stalwarts, honest in their conviction and ever ready to respect the feelings of shareholders by discharging their duties in conformity with the views of the majority of shareholders, quite the reverse of the present day Anglo-Indians, who, to say the least, were perverse.

Those were years of great prosperity for the Company and no one had a word to say against the management of Directors. High dividends were regularly declared, very often 22½ per cent. and a large amount was set aside every year for the reserve fund so that at one time our reserve fund had reached up to ten lakhs, a sum equal to our capital. Since 1896 began the slow decline. Profits were low, small dividends were declared and the consequent fall in shares. As years rolled on things went from bad to worse and ultimately the Directors had to draw on our reserve fund to make up losses.

An agitation was started about 1904 with the result that one Indian was taken on the Board of Directors. That choice was an unfortunate one, as that gentleman played in the hands of his colleagues and the manager. He pocketed about ten thousand by way of fees and did nothing to safeguard the interests of shareholders. The European Directors were all busy men and had neither time nor desire to find out where the rottenness was, and to introduce new methods for the improvement of the Company.

Some of the managers took advantage of the indifference of the Directors, made money in a few years and retired. Their example was followed by some of the other employees, including hamals and coolies, and there was no end to thefts.

At the annual general meeting of 1910 the accounts were poor and I suggested that the surplus of the sale proceeds of the Byculla property should be divided among the shareholders, as surplus monies when left in the hands of the manager were thrown away in buying further stock in face of keen competition and heavy fall in business. This suggestion was thrown on deaf ears. About this time they had also spent a portion from the proceeds of the Byculla branch in purchasing a godown in Fort. Here I may mention for your information that there was an ugly rumour about the price paid by the Company for the godown which was about Rs. 30,000 more than its market value. As anticipated the surplus of the sale proceeds of the Byculla property was frittered away in a couple of years.

Not content with that they made their hands on our gilt-edge securities and year after year the reserve began to dwindle. What the former directors had built up, the present directors were frittering away.

When things came to this pass there was no other way out of the difficulty and I was the first to suggest liquidation backed up by the shareholders. This suggestion also met its fate like all the rest, and the directors who always came to the meeting armed with 300 votes defeated our proposals. Some of the Anglo-Indian directors said that they did not like to be dictated to by Indians.

This was more than the Indian shareholders could put up with and on my suggestion they passed a vote of censure by throwing out the balance sheet and report of 1911. This was an ignominy which the Anglo-Indians were smarting under and instead of co-operating with the shareholders and taking them into their confidence and improving their method of working adopted a high-handed policy and in spite of the protest of shareholders held meetings within closed doors and cleared the room of press representatives for fear of exposure.

The cat was soon out of the bag as Mr. Robert Barlow, the Chairman of that meeting, made certain revelations about a certain manager's defalcations; he did not like to see that appear in the newspapers and urged the shareholders not to let that secret out of the four corners of the wall. There was no secret in what he said, we all knew long before Mr. Barlow told us that the Company was being robbed. Instead of co-operating with the shareholders they hit upon another plan of putting down the opposition by dragging me to the Police Court as I was considered the leader and they did not like to be dictated to by an Indian, a dark man like Mr. Gazdar. Mr. Barlow was advised by a respectable shareholder not to wash dirty linen in the Police Court but he had the audacity to say that he would be pleased if I was fined at least Rs. 10. That was the spirit in which the prosecution was launched, I am not going to dilate on that unpleasant matter any more but content myself by saying that that was an event on which the shareholders should congratulate themselves, as it gave me ample opportunity to expose the management of the Company.

Since then the shareholders lost all confidence in the Directors and management and year after year for consecutive six years my committee had the whole-hearted support of the shareholders and hundreds of votes were recorded in our favour thus enabling us to oust all perverse directors from the Board and having a new Board of members who agreed to act in conformity with the views of the majority. It took us six years to overhaul the Board. It would be ungrateful on my part if I let this occasion pass without thanking my colleagues on the committee who have assisted me, especially Mr. Kolah, solicitor, whose advice on legal points made my work very easy.

WHERE LAY THE ROTTENNESS.

It was in September of last year that the new Board began its work with myself in place of Mr. Barlow. After I joined the Board I found out where the rottenness was.

I found that the expenses were disproportionate to the volume of work done by the Company during the whole year. I found that there was a large number of highly-paid European employees, some of whom were brought out only then in spite of our protest and in face of our crusade for liquidation.

Hokerday was paid Rs. 1,300. This man was getting about Rs. 600 at Madras, but our Directors paid him in all Rs. 1,300 including house allowance and coal bill. Have you ever heard of a coal bill in India? Although all the departments were overstocked more and more was recklessly indented without regard to fall in business. Goods to the amount of lakhs were lying in the shop and godown for years and no attempt was made to clear the same either by sale or auction.

No care was taken while indenting where things could be bought cheap. Trade discounts were either not shown or where shown they are small, as small as compared to discounts obtained by other small dealers, with the results that our goods cost us what they were sold for in the market and it became impossible at this rate to stand such keen competition and our business began to fall.

Some of the managers took good care to indent only for those things which brought into their pockets secret commission even if they were not saleable.

A few glaring examples will be enough. Java and Patna rice was indented from England to the value of Rs. 5,000 verifying the proverb carrying coals to Newcastle. (Laughter.)

One dozen typewriters were bought at Rs. 300 valued at Rs. 100 only, they are lying in the shop for years for want of purchasers, because unless you have spare parts and other accessories to supply when wanted, it is impossible to deal in that line.

Labels and capsules to the extent of Rs. 12,000 are lying in stock. Why was such a large stock indented for when the consumption per year was a few hundred?

Guns and ammunitions were lying here and at Sevri. For years nobody ever cared to dispose these of and the Police now insists that these should be dumped into the sea, in all valued at Rs. 8,000

Mysterious appearance of three half pieces of Currency Notes in the safe, no body knows where they came from.

Manipulations in accounts were made by managers because of the indifference of the directors.

A glaring example came to light a year before last; thanks to the exertions of my committee an European employee was hauled up in the Police Court and convicted. After he came out of jail he filed a complaint against the manager charging him with manipulations in the accounts. Unfortunately that European employee could not prove his case as required by law. After the case was over my committee sent a notice to the directors through Mr. Alpiawalla, solicitor, to investigate the matter. This work is entrusted to our auditors and their report proved that there were manipulations.

"The omission of some items in the year 1911-12 made the profit and loss account and the balance sheet for the year technically incorrect, inasmuch as the profit was over-stated and the liabilities were under-estimated to the extent of Rs. 4,123-13-11

"Thus the actual profit for the year was Rs. 24,646-11-10 and Rs. 28,770-9-9 as per accounts circulated amongst the shareholders. As the whole of Rs. 28,770-9-9 was distributed among the shareholders by way of dividend a portion of the said amount, namely, Rs. 4,123-13-9 was from a strictly technical point of view paid not out of profit but out of capital which is unwarranted by the Company's Act."

MUDDLE IN JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

No proper stock of goods were kept hence there was a great muddle found in the jewellery department. This was entrusted to an European firm of auditors Messrs. Parkes, Rohds and Ford. Their report also proved that everything in that important department was in a muddle.

Gold jewellery which was indented from England valued at Rs. 5,000 was found absolutely unsaleable, so the then directors who were supposed to be very clever men of business sent the same back to England for sale. Advice from England was that it will fetch its value in gold namely Rs. 700 to a thousand instead of Rs. 5,000. This report came to hand after I joined the board and my board decided to have it here again and sell it by way of clearance sale with the result that we realised about Rs. 3,000 for same.

The Poona branch when closed also showed that no proper books of accounts were kept and the whole affair of that branch was also found in a muddle.

The Mahableshwar branch according to the outturn ought to have shown a profit of Rs. 5,000 per year instead of Rs. 500 as shown by the manager.

It seems it was nobody's business to inquire and nobody cared for the interest of shareholders.

Gentlemen, there are certain accounts of Dobson's, Thomson's and Johnson's whose identity or place of residence is not known, hence we will have to write off a goodly amount. These accounts in my opinion are of friends and relations of some of the employees who sent goods every day to them with our own coolies with verbal instructions where to deliver them, at the same time giving a different address in the books of the Company.

Stocks and plants were overestimated and but for war the results would have been disastrous. Gentlemen, at the latest, this show should have been closed when the war broke out as prices were much higher than they are now, as America and Japan are supplying a good many things.

If this show would have been closed at the first alarm the shareholders would have at least got Rs. 1,000 on each share.

WHY LIQUIDATION WAS DELAYED.

My colleagues and the shareholders thought that no sooner I was elected I would bring the proposal for liquidation. I did not do so in spite of my firm belief that liquidation was the only salvation. When once there I began to investigate the matter and found that with such a large stock as we had then it would be suicidal to close the doors at once, as the stock would not have realised half of what it has done now. So the best course was to continue business for some time, in the ordinary course, so as to clear the stock and also by holding clearance sales at the same time restricting all purchases either from Europe or locally. In this way moneys began to accumulate and my board was able in a few months to collect a big amount nearly Rs. 4 lakhs and fifty-thousand which enabled us to distribute Rs. 225 per share. Since then we have continued on the same lines and have been amassing a considerable amount. About the same time other reforms were also introduced and they were reducing the European staff from seven to one; reducing advertisement, catalogue, etc from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 1,000; and reducing Indian staff, letting a wing of the godown which was not required for our purpose, but was used for the sake of pomp and dignity of the company. this brought us Rs. 6,000 per year.

By all these new methods of gradual reductions in stock and cutting off of expenses, and stopping all reckless purchases I confidently say that each share will bring Rs. 825 instead of my Committee's assurance for Rs. 700.

What is most important is this that Mr. Barlow had times out of number said that my committee was exaggerating the intrinsic value of shares in order to secure votes of shareholders, in other words we were misrepresenting facts. Even before he left for England his own views and that of his European colleagues was that after their experience of so many years on the Board of Directors he would say that the shares are worth Rs. 500 only and no more.

Gentlemen, the result speaks for itself. Instead of Mr. Barlow's 500 we shall be able to give about Rs. 825 that is Rs. 6 lakhs fifty-thousand more than Mr. Barlow's estimate.

Gentlemen, all these could not have been accomplished but for the wholehearted support given to all the proposals I brought before my board time after time. Nothing could have been accomplished but for their support.

It would be ungrateful on my part if I did not thank the shareholders on behalf of my committee for the very kind support they readily gave to all our proposals and every year the number of votes increased on our side to such an extent that Europeans from all parts of India and England sent their proxies to us. Gentlemen, among the 1,000 votes my committee commanded we had the support of Mr. Justice Crowe (Judge, Bombay High Court), Mr. Hussain Baddrudin Tyebji (Judge, Small Cause Court), Sir Bejonji Mehta of Nagpur, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Mr. Nowroji Bomanji Vakil of Surat, Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Diwan of Cambay, Mr. Sayed Hamidalli of Hyderabad, Mr. Dossabhoy Chinoy of Secunderabad, Mr. Cowasji Lalkaka, Postmaster-General of Rangoon, Mr. Manibhai Goolabbhai, Chief Judge of Cambay, Mrs. Awabai R. B. Jijibhoy, Col. Misry, I.M.S., Doctor Childe of Bombay, Mr. Charles H. Chitham, of Karachi, and a host of others.

We have also a heap of letters of thanks and congratulations addressed to my Committee from shareholders in the mofussil (namely Baroda, Surat, Poona, Bhavnagar, Cambay, Ahmedabad) and England.

With these remarks I heartily second the proposition.

The proposition was the put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR.

Mr. M. M. Kolah then moved the second resolution: "That Mr. S. N. Gazdar be appointed Liquidator under the Indian Companies Act, at a remuneration of Rs. 20,000."

Mr. Kolah said he believed it would not be necessary for him to say anything more in support of this resolution than to reiterate what the previous speakers had said about Mr. Gazdar. Their chairman while pointing out the expediency of liquidation, had told them of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Gazdar to the Company for the last ten years and more. Mr. Gazdar started the idea of gathering votes for the purpose of putting the company into liquidation, and when the proposal was brought before the meeting the first time they (supporters of this movement) failed to get the requisite three-fourth majority by a single vote. Mr. Gazdar then took up the fight and he had now succeeded where others had failed, although at a heavy sacrifice. When Mr. Gazdar came on the Board he stopped mismanagement and had been looking after the liquidation. He had in fact been partially liquidating the company since the last many years. The shareholders must show their appreciation of the work rendered by Mr. Gazdar to the company by voting the amount he had proposed. It was not an excessive amount. The Advisory Committee had gone into the figure carefully, and as the chairman had told them Mr. Gazdar had been instrumental in saving them more than a lakh of rupees. He had sold the stock at a good price; he had put a stop to the malpractices, and had brought into the coffers of the company more than one lakh of rupees. It was their duty to pay this sum to Mr. Gazdar. But for his exertions they would not have got the Rs. 600 per share which they expected now. Mr. Gazdar would be distributing about Rs. 12 lakhs and at that rate they would be only paying Mr. Gazdar only about 1½ per cent. Personally he would have suggested even a higher figure, but he did not want to invite criticism and wished the proposition to be passed unanimously.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the resolution.

Mr. C. A. Vernon asked whether this remuneratnon was for the services that Mr. Gazdar had rendered during the last ten years or for what he would have to do hereafter?

The Chairman explained that it was for the past and future services of Mr. Gazdar.

One shareholder asked that the staff should be paid at least six months' salary, as some of them had been in the service of the company for many years.

He was assured that everything was being done for them.

Mr. Sethna then bore witness to the exemplary services which Mr. Gazdar had rendered to the company, and said that the remuneration proposed was not at all heavy. He had been the saviour of the company and he rightly deserved this small sum. He hoped that nobody would grudge this amount.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Gazdar then thanked the shareholders for the gracious terms in which they had spoken of him. He promised to do his work to the best of his ability.

Mr. S. E. Warden then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the Board of Directors and Mr. Kolah seconded it.

The chairman after thanking them for the vote said that the next meeting would be held in their British Hotel Lane property as they had to vacate the premises at the end of the month. That meeting would be held about a fortnight after from yesterday.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A LADY.

TRIAL OF A STAFF SERGEANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

Before Sir Donald Johnstone, Chief Judge, and a jury the case of Staff Sergeant Browning of Ambala who was committed to sessions of the Chief Court on a charge under 302, Penal Code, for murder of Mrs. Tiver, wife of the head clerk of the Brigade Office, Ambala, has begun.

Mr. Bevan Petman Government Advocate, represented the Crown while Mr Bomanjee Barrister, Saharanpur, assisted by Mr. Saunders, defended the accused.

Before commencement of the proceedings Mr. Bomanjee objected to the evidence of Lt.-Col. Lane, I.M.S,, who was examined on interrogatories, being admitted into the record on the ground that the witness was not cross-examined. The objection was not allowed.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge that on or about 13th April last the accused caused the death of Mrs. Tiver by strangulation and thereby committed offence under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Petman putting the case for the prosecution, before the jury said that Tivers and Brownings were on friendly terms and used to visit each other. At the time of the occurrence Mrs. Browning was at Ahmedpur. Mr. Tiver went as usual to office in the morning after breakfast, had his lunch there brought by his servant on the day of occurrence and till then everything went all right. In the afternoon he hurried to his place on being informed by a servant that Mrs. Tiver was dead. The accused who was then without coat and hat also came. Police inspectors and Captain Moyan, R.A.M.C., were called in. Medical evidence showed there were marks of violence on the deceased near the throat and death was caused by strangulation and there was some menstrual blood below the waist of the deceased. There were, however, no marks of injury. The evidence against the accused was that he called attention to the missing bags where the deceased kept about Rs 200 in currency notes; these bags were found burnt, the notes being all taken away. There was evidence that the accused wanted a loan from Tivers on the previous evening which the latter promised to give. Further evidence was that some days after the murder the accused gave a pair of trousers to a "dhobi" with blood stains giving rise to the suspicion of sexual intercourse with the deceased. Attempts were made to wash the trousers before making over to the "dhobi." Inspector Beaty saw some injuries, probably caused by tooth or nail on the arm of the deceased near the wrist. Colonel Lane, I.M.S., who examined them some 10 days after the murder pronounced those marks to have been caused by thumb and finger nails and might have been inflicted in course of a struggle with the deceased. The accused used to return daily from office between 12 and 1, but on that day, his movements from 1 to 3.30 had not been accounted for. The accused further excited suspicion on himself by his efforts to lay the suspicion on others. The Government Advocate then explained the law of culpable homicide and murder and explained the position of different houses by reference to the plan. The case is proceeding.

ALLAHABAD SUB-JUDGE TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The public enquiry into the alleged acceptance of bribes by Mr. Gokul Prasad, late Sub-Judge, Allahabad, concluded today. Mr. Benode Behari, vakil and a nephew of the judge, through whose agency bribes were alleged to have been accepted, was produced before the court and identified by various witnesses.

Mr. Jackson for the defence filed long written statements in reply dealing with each charge. The Sub-Judge denied all the charges. The defence characterised the witnesses as got up, unreliable and false and the story of the prosecution preposterous. The case against the Sub-Judge, it was submitted, was engineered by a group of junior vakils who were dissatisfied with the Judge's strictness, and worked up by the Criminal Investigation Department with its usual ingenuity. Counsel also submitted that corroboration by accomplices was not admissible. In a personal statement Mr. Gokul Prasad submitted that he belonged to a family many of whose members were in Government service and he himself had a good record of 28 years' service with no complaints and it was highly improbable he would stoop to accept such small bribes.

Mr. Ross Alston, for the prosecution, in reply, said that in the absence of denial on oath by the Sub-Judge and Benode Behari of the allegations against them the whole defence was futile. The court, therefore, had before them positive evidence on oath not denied which proved the five charges. Therefore, it was not necessary for him to argue in detail but he left the case in the court's hands.

The Commissioners will submit their report to the Local Government in due course.

Sir L. Roger's treatment for cholera with hypertonic saline solution injected intravenously has been tried in Mandalay and other hospitals in Burma with great success. In Mandalay 67 per cent. recoveries were reported during the year.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The death occurred on Saturday of the Maharaja of Venkatagiri, G.C.I.E., from an accident while shooting at the Venkatagiri jungles.

MR. TILAK TO BE PROSECUTED.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.

CALLED UPON TO FIND SURETIES.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

On Saturday, in the court of Mr. G. W. Hatch, District Magistrate of Poona, Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, lodged an information charging Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak with orally disseminating sedition, which was likely to bring into contempt or hatred, or excite disaffection towards, Government.

Mr. Guider's complaint was that recently Mr. Tilak had been making speeches which were seditious. He referred as instances to the speeches delivered by him on the subject of Home Rule for India at Belgaum in May and at Ahmednagar in June, and urged that they were such as to come within the definition of Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Magistrate, after reading the information, directed a notice to be issued against Mr. Tilak under Sections 108 and 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over for good behaviour for a period of one year in a sum of Rs. 20,000 in his own recognizance, and in two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each.

The date of the hearing of the notice has been fixed for Friday, the 28th instant.

The sections under which the Magistrate has passed his order are given below:

Section 108 runs as follows: Wherever a Chief Presidency, or District Magistrate, or Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by the local Government in this behalf, has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person, who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing, disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or, in any wise abets the dissemination of—(a) any seditious matter, i.e., any matter, the publication of which is punishable under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, or (b) any matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 153 A of the Indian Penal Code, (c) or any matter concerning a judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code—such magistrate may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the magistrate thinks fit to fix. No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication, registered under, or printed or published in conformity with the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, except by the order or under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council, or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor-General-in-Council in his behalf.

Section 112 says: When a Magistrate acting under Section 107, Section 108, Section 109, or Section 110, deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, to which Mr. Guider referred in his statement, is as follows: Whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life, or any shorter term to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years to which fine may be added, or with fine.

ANDHERI COW-KILLING CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The facts of this case were reported in our previous issue This appeal was from the decision of the resident Magistrate of Bandra in which he convicted Ebrahim Haji Sulaiman, mango crop contractor, of having killed a cow of the value of Rs. 80 belonging to one Abdoolla Moti and fined him Rs. 100.

Mr. C. M. Mehta, the Sessions Judge of Thana, delivered his judgment as follows:—

The only issue that arises in this appeal is whether the evidence on the record is sufficient to bring home to the appellant the charge brought against him, of which he had been convicted by the lower court. I find on this issue in the affirmative for these reasons. That the cow was found dead in the appellant's garden on the evening of 2nd April, 1916, is not at all in dispute here. The questions are:—

(a) Whether she died of a violence voluntarily inflicted on her by some one or whether she died of a disease known as "Fragilitas Ossium" in which fractures of the bone are generally present. (*Vide* J. H. S. Steel on "Diseases of the Ox")?

(b) If she died of a violence was that violence inflicted on her voluntarily by the appellant?

Now in the first place there is not an iota of evidence in this case to lead us to the remotest surmise that the cow had had any of the symptoms usually found in cattle having the said disease. On the other hand the complainant's evidence shows that the cow had left his house as usual to graze wherever it pleased. The two eye-witnesses, specially witness No 2 who alleges he saw the appellant actually attacking the cow with the iron crow-bar, attribute her death to the violence inflicted on her by the appellant and talk of no disease whatsoever. The theory of the disease thus appears to me to be a mere invention of the powerful and trained brain of the appellant's adviser.

The next question as to whether the cow died of the violence said to have been inflicted by the appellant depends on the credibility of the evidence of the complainant's witnesses, both of whom state that they were eye-witnesses to the occurrence. The evidence of the chamar witness, who performed the post-mortem operation, said that the backbone and two of the ribs of the animal were broken and showed the same to the punch assembled on the spot.

The learned counsel for the appellant has subjected their depositions to a minute examination, but after a full consideration of all his arguments I am sorry not to be able to agree with him that these witnesses are unreliable or that they have had any interest or motive in falsely naming the appellant as the perpetrator of this offence. In short I have no reason to disbelieve this evidence which appears to me to be quite straightforward and honest.

Much time was spent in the argument about the necessity or otherwise of having the post-mortem examination of the animal made at the hands of a qualified expert. But having regard to the nature of the offence and the improbability of any mistake being made by an ordinary chamar in finding out the injuries to the bones, if any, I don't think that the Sub-Inspector has acted unwisely in getting the post-mortem examination made as he has done.

The learned trying Magistrate had at the instance of the appellant's counsel visited the spot where the offence was committed. It is true that the Magistrate has not kept any note, and for this reason I asked the learned counsel of the appellant to give me a rough sketch of the situation, which, in his opinion, went in his favour. Exhibit 6 was accordingly supplied to me. Even accepting this to be correct I am unable to agree with the learned counsel that it in any way showed that witness No. 2 is a liar.

Nor do I think the defence witnesses disproved the appellant's guilt. It is quite probable that as the complainant was in the habit of allowing his cattle to stray out for grazing, the appellant or his men may have impounded his cattle before this offence. But I am unable to agree that this complaint is the result of the spite consequent on the conduct of the appellant.

For these reasons the conviction and sentence are confirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, instructed by Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, pleader, for the appellant.

Mr. Bhagwat, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Amounts previously acknowledged, Grass, Rs. 13,119; Dr. and Mrs. Dhanjishaw H. Patel, Rs. 20; Bai Jaiji D. R. Sethna in memory of her beloved child Bamabai, Rs. 10; Mr. P. P. Shroff, Rs. 3; Mr. Jathalal Ramji, Rs. 101; Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Versey, Rs. 100; Mr. Tapidas Mayaram, Rs. 5; Mr. M. G. Mehta, Rs. 10; Mr. Manubhai Premanand, Rs. 100; Anonymous, Rs. 15; Mr. Behramji Sorabji Lalkaka, Rs. 50; I. C. T., Rs. 100; Shirinbai Ardeshir Kullianwala, Rs. 3; Mr. H. M.—A Sympathiser, Rs. 25; Mr. Chhotalal N. Shroff, Rs. 10; Mr. Mahmadbhai Batoobhai, Rs. 50; Mr. Hiralal K. Munim, Rs. 25; Mr. Manekji D. Talati, Rs. 10; Mr. H. M. Mehta, Rs. 100; Mr. S. G. Velankar, Rs. 50; A Marwari Sympathiser, Rs. 10. General:—Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas, Rs. 10; Sympathiser R., Rs. 10. Kathiawar:—Mr. H. W. Contractor, Rs. 10; A Sympathiser, Rs. 2; Mr. Tapidas Mayaram, Rs. 5; Mr. Ratilal Lallubhai, Rs. 0-8. Bankura:—Mr. N. K. Gogale, Rs. 5; Mrs. S. R. Subedar and others, Rs. 33; Mr. Ratilal Lallubhai (further for Grass), Re. 0-8; Mr. Chandulal Balabhai Nanavati, Rs. 50; Messrs. Ratilal Ambashankar and Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Adamji Harjiwan and Co., Rs. 51; Mr. Raghunathji Premji, Rs. 25; From the General Fund, Rs. 2,500; Mr. G. V. Hardikar, Rs. 5; Mr. Tribhowan Bhaichand Sanghvi, Rs. 125; The South African Fund through Mr. Mohanlal Karamchand Ghandhi, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Revashankar Jagjiwan, Rs. 250 and The Secretary, Balmitra Samuba, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 18,028-0-0.

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POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I shall be greatly obliged to you for kindly inserting the following lines in your esteemed paper.

Being myself a B. E. (Civil), of the Engineering College, Poona, I was shocked to read the glaring misrepresentation of facts that has been committed by some "B. E. (Civil)" in your issue of the 18th instant; and it is with a view to clear the atmosphere of such visual aberrations that I have encroached on the space in your columns.

The probationers class instead of being a fifth-wheel of the coach as has been represented by your correspondent, is in fact the only solution to the difficulty that confronts the principal every year at the time of students' admission to the College. Of late years the College office has been simply flooded with applications from all parts of India, for admission in the College. The correspondence registers of the College show that the number of replies in connection with only such applications exceeds that of all other official correspondence. In many cases it becomes a difficult problem to prefer one applicant over another. The College, providing accommodation for about 45 students per year, all the rest had hitherto to be disappointed.

To meet this difficulty and also to send out efficient men knowing both theory and practice instead of turning out mere Manuscript Engineers the class was tentatively instituted in 1913, and it has given very satisfactory results. Your correspondent perhaps does not know that the new class has the approval of the department, and will be really a boon for those who want to become efficient Engineers, if it is made compulsory.

It redounds more to the considerate kindness of Dr. Allen that he allows such a large scope for admission of students, thus rendering them capable and thorough Engineers, instead of rendering the University dictates a flouting-stock, as has been shown by your correspondent.

Science is a thing totally different from platitudinous rigmaroles and my point *viz.*, efficiency of training, can be approved by those only who are men of science.

It would have been worth while Mr. "B. E. Civil" if he had suggested any criterion for admission other than the test of University ranks, mathematical and scientific aptitude, and physical fitness.

As regards the Committee, it is enough to say that if committees can be coaxed with soothing waters we are still living in the days of "Moglai"—a *reducto ad absurdum*.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER B. E. (CIVIL).

Poona, 20th July, 1916.

THE M. A. EXAMINATION

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Syndicate of the Bombay University, has resolved to hold an M.A. Examination according to the old regulations in February, 1917, only for those who have failed in the same examination last March or those who applied for, but could not appear therein; thus restricting the graduates of this year from appearing in that examination.

Now, the Syndicate has no sufficient reasons to introduce this restricting clause. If an M.A. examination is held at all under the old regulations in February next, the graduates of this year are entitled to appear at the same, there being no restricting clause in the old regulations as they stand.

The right of this year's graduates to appear at the said examination is also established by a precedent, namely, that the graduates, according to the new rules, who passed in November, 1914, and March, 1915, were allowed to appear in the M.A. examination of March, 1916, which was held according to the old regulations.

The change in the academic year has cost this year's graduates six months; for had the old academic year been in vogue and had they not been compelled to keep an extra supplementary term from January, 1915, to March, 1915, they would have been declared graduates in December, 1915, instead of in June, 1916. Had this been the case they would have been due for their M.A. in November, 1916. But as there is no M.A. examination in November, 1916; and as according to the new rules they cannot appear for their M.A. before two years after graduation i.e. in March, 1918; they are indirectly compelled to suffer a loss of one year and a half.

Moreover, had they been declared graduates in December, 1915, some of them who had completed five years after their matriculation, were due for their M.A. in March, 1916, and could have taken the opportunity of the special M.A. examination of March, 1917, in spite of the restricting clause.

This year's graduates are not asking for a special examination for them. The special examination is to be held; and their prayer is that they may be allowed a chance to pass their M.A. under the old regulations in 1914 when those who passed their B.A., in November, 1914, had been given two chances already and can have a third chance in March, 1917, if necessary.

It is to be hoped some member of the Senate will move an amendment removing the restriction and the Senate seeing the justice of the case will adopt it.—Yours, etc.,

A GRADUATE.

An extraordinary meeting of the senate of the Madras University was held on Saturday to consider the matter of the low percentage of passes in the last Intermediate Examination of the University. After discussions a select committee was appointed to enquire and report upon the causes of the failure and recommend, if necessary, any measures that might be adopted to ensure more satisfactory results.

EDINBURGH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I herein enclose a copy of the appeal received from the Secretary of the Edinburgh Indian Association. The Secretary's letter enclosing the appeal, though dated the 3rd May, did not reach me here till about the end of June the delay being due presumably to the present dislocation of the Mail services.

I would have at once sent out the appeal to the Press had I not been anxious to have it supported by some one who has not only visited the Association, but has also had the opportunity of estimating its value to the Indian students. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu being just such a person I approached her but not without some reluctance; for, though I am glad to say she is now better, she still needs a pretty long rest to resume her activities. As I expected Mrs. Naidu, with the cheerful alacrity so characteristic of her, at once consented to support the appeal. The testimony therefore from her I am now able to enclose.

The circular itself and the words of support by some of the most prominent of the University staff—of whom alas! our best friend Sir William Turner is no more, together with Mrs. Naidu's endorsement will explain the main object of the appeal, but I feel a few words from me will not be superfluous if only to strengthen the prospects of its success.

The Edinburgh Indian Association is the only institution of its kind in Great Britain. It consists of a library and reading room containing not only books and periodicals, etc, of general interest but also reference works on every branch of the various faculties; two other reading rooms for those wishing to study undisturbed; a guest room to put up "freshers" before they find suitable lodgings; a billard room; a bath-room; a smoking-room for those having time for a game of cards or chess or for those who can still be the boisterous boys of their youth, an excellent debating hall; and caretaker's quarters, etc.

It will thus be seen that the Association cannot but be a source of the greatest attraction to our students. Brought together in such continuous and close contact with each other the Edinburgh Indians really constitute a miniature India in every sense. Does not an institution like this deserve every encouragement and support?

I have now but to request you to find room for the appeal, etc., in an early issue of your journal.—Yours, etc.,

A. L. SAYEED.

Hyderabad, Deccan, July 21st, 1916.

I have much pleasure in endorsing the circular appeal, which has been issued by the Edinburgh Indian Association, and so sympathetically supported by distinguished members of the Edinburgh University.

In the autumn of 1913, I had the happiness of being the guest of the Edinburgh Indian Association and can bear cordial testimony to the admirable work carried on by this brave little institution, which for more than thirty years has fostered a high tradition of 'esprit-de-corps' among its members and succeeded in winning its permanent place as a representative and responsible unit in the complex life of that ancient university town.

It would indeed be a pity if lack of necessary funds were to hamper the work of this excellent body, which has proved itself at once guide and mentor, solace and stimulus and a focus of unity to changing generations of Indian students in a foreign land.

I am confident that there are hundreds of old members of the Edinburgh Association scattered all over India, who will not fail to respond to the appeal sent out by their young compatriots beyond the seas.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Hyderabad-Deccan, 21st July, 1916.

EDINBURGH INDIAN ASSOCIATION,
11 George Square,
Edinburgh.

In name and by authority of the Edinburgh Indian Association, we respectfully beg to lay before you the following facts for your favourable consideration:—

This Association was founded in 1883 by a small number of Indians then studying in Edinburgh, for the purpose of (1) Affording every personal assistance to the Indians coming over to this country for study or business. (2) Promoting social intercourse among the Indian residents in this country and (3) holding debates. It has been carrying on its work for the last 32 years, and the number of Members has been steadily increasing. Having started with only six, the Association has now on its roll about a hundred and twenty members.

As the Membership increased, the necessity for a permanent local habitation was keenly felt. Owing, however, to the want of funds and acting on the advice of Prof. Sir Thomas R. Fraser and Emeritus Prof. Sir Alexander Simpson and cordially supported by Sir William Muir, the late Principal of the University, by Sir William Turner, the present Principal and other well-wishers, circulars were issued in 1903, 1906 and 1907, to endeavour to raise funds in order to meet our requirements, for which it was estimated that about £5,000 would be required.

Our appeals received a gratifying response from generous well-wishers both in this country and in India. Also in December, 1907 an "Indian Fair" was held under the gracious patronage of their Royal Highnesses the then Prince and Princess of Wales with the co-operation of many influential ladies, noblemen and gentlemen, both of this country and of India. The Fair opened by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, proved a marked success. In response to our circulars and as a result of the proceeds of the Fair and through the generous gift of over £3,400 by the Maharani of Vijianagar, a sum of over £5,000 was collected.

At last in February, 1913, as a result of many years' strenuous endeavour, we succeeded in securing a habitation, (a club house) which we are still occupying on rent. The membership also increased to a great extent.

Unhappily for the Association, the present European war came on, the membership suddenly decreased, due to the want of new arrivals from India; and the Committee of Management has found it would be impossible to maintain a moderately good club house with the funds at our disposal at present (nearly £4,500). Hence it has been settled to appeal to the generosity of our countrymen again to collect an additional sum of about £1,500 which would put the Edinburgh Indian Association on a secure financial basis.

We, therefore, approach you with this appeal and earnestly trust that you will give your generous support so as to enable us to put the Association on a sound footing, irrespective of all vicissitudes as to membership, that we may continue the good work for the Indians resident here.

All contributions may be sent to Sir Henry Cook, W.S., on behalf of the Trustees of the Edinburgh-Indian Association to whom all the funds of the Association are entrusted, or through Dr. A. L. Sayeed, Civil Surgeon, Nizam's Medical Service, Hyderabad—Deccan, ex-President of the Indian Association, whom the Committee of Management has authorised to collect subscriptions for the Association.

We beg to remain,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) President: Atul Chandra Sen Gupta.
(Sd.) Secretary: P. Nath Kaul.

The undersigned beg most cordially to support this appeal.

As had been expected, the Edinburgh-Indian Association has been of the greatest advantage to our Indian students here and has thus justified its existence so far. At present in spite of the most economic management, we are sorry to note that the Association is confronted with a deficit which would only increase in the future. It is highly desirable that the Association should be put on a sound financial basis to go on with the good work it has been doing. We feel assured that their fellow-countrymen and all others interested in the intellectual development of India, will heartily help the Association in this crisis....

(Sd.) Wm. Turner, K.C.B.,
Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
(Sd.) A. H. F. Barbour,
President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
(Sd.) Harvey Littlejohn,
Professor of Forensic Medicine and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Edinburgh University.
(Sd.) Thomas R. Fraser,
Professor of Materia Medica and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh and one of the Trustees of the Edinburgh-Indian Association.

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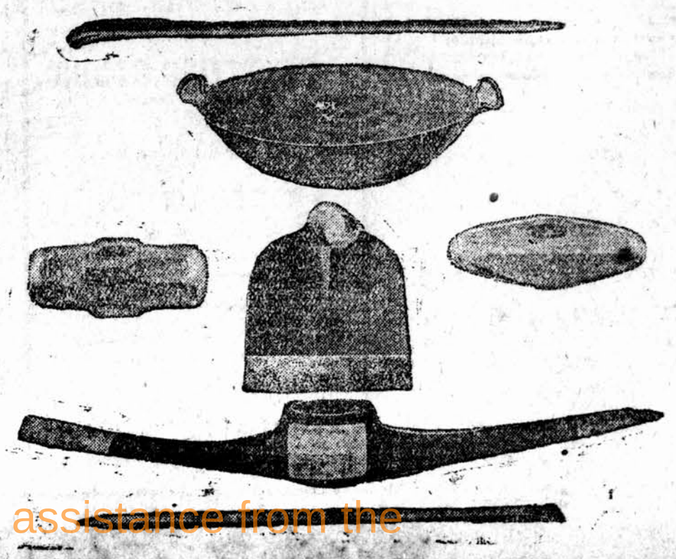

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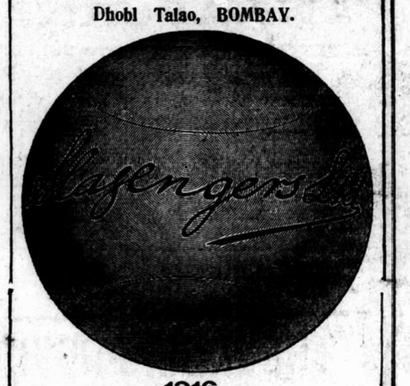

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